The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE BOND ISSUE MEETING WITH PUBLIC FAVOR.

Subscriptions to More Than Three Times the Amount of the Bond Issue.—A Democratic Proportion.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 26.—Of course President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were pleased to have subscriptions for more than three times the amount of the bond issue submitted in answer to the call, but they had both expected quite as favorable a showing. If it should be determined, as now seems probable, that the entire issue shall be sold to the syndicate represented by the United States Trust Company's bid, which is on a basis of 2. 7-8 per cent. interest on the bonds, the record for placing bonds at the lowest rate of interest will have been broken. The matter will be settled early this week. In any event, no matter which of the bidders get the bonds, the interest will not exceed three per cent. It is hoped that the gold reserve fund will be strengthened to almost the total amount that will be received from the sale of the bonds, but it will be several weeks before that can be definitely known. Whether Democratic members of the House will carry out their announced intention of attacking this bond issue remains to be seen. They will not, if they follow the advice of their more conservative colleagues who realize that no possible good can come out of such an attack.

Democrats are doing more thinking than talking these days, and one of the results is a proposition that meets with much favor among the few Democratic Congressmen who have reached Washington. This proposition is in the nature of a suggestion to President Cleveland, that he omit from his message to Congress all financial recommendations, except that a monetary commission be authorized by Congress, to be appointed by the President, which shall make a thorough investigation of our entire financial system and report what ought to be done. This proposition is in the interest of party harmony and is backed by two members of the Cabinet—Secretary Morton and Attorney-General Olney—and some influential Congressmen; but as President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have some very decided ideas about what our financial system needs the suggestion may not be adopted.

There is a probability that Capt. Howgate, the man who defaulted for a large sum while acting as Disbursing Officer of the Signal Service, some fourteen years ago, and who was last summer run down and brought back to Washington through the instrumentality of Secretary Morton, may after all escape punishment. The old indictments against him are faulty—many believe purposely made so by his Republican friends—and so far search for the papers in his case, upon which a new indictment could be found, has been ineffectual, and some of the most important witnesses against him are dead. It is believed that the papers were purposely destroyed years ago by those who shared in Howgate's stealing. and since it was learned that they were missing the number who think that those sharers in eluded officials of prominence at that time has largely increased. The District Attorney expresses confidence that enough witnesses are still at his disposal to make a good case against Howgate, but that confidence is not shared by the general public.

Chairman Sayers, of the House committee on Appropriations, has got his committee at work, in order that one or two of the regular Appropriation bills may be ready to report to the House soon after the reassembling of Congress. Mr. Sayers thinks the pension bill and the fortification bill can be put through the House before the holidays.

President Cleveland has not been to the White House for more than a week, owing to a painful attack of his old enemy, the rheumatic gout, but it has not prevented his keeping at work on his message.

The members of the sub-committee of the House committee on Judiciary, who are charged with the duty of investigating the serious charges made against Judge Ricks, will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, this week. Members of the committee who have been in Washington expect that the investigation will be completed in time for a report to be made to the Judiciary Committee at its first meeting after the opening of the session of Congress.

Col. Simmons, Collector of Internal Revenue for the eastern district of N. C., who is visiting Washington, says of the legislature of that state and the coming election by it of two U. S. Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance, which runs until March 3, 1897, and the other to succeed Ransom, whose term expires March 3, 1895: "The Democrats have ten Senators out of fifty and in the House forty-five members out of one hundred and twenty. The remainder is pretty evenly divided between the Republicans and Populists, with a slight proportion in favor of the latter. I have no doubt that the two Senators will be elected without any wrangling. One will be a Republican and the other a Populist; but if Marion Butler goes to the Senate, as now seems likely, there will virtually be two Republicans, as he is a Republican at heart. On the stump he attacked the Senate tariff bill, and claimed that the McKinley bill was preferable to it. He is a protectionist and will vote with the Republicans on organization and on everything else. The Populist leaders, by the way, are really Republicans."

Scraps from the East End.

The Journal says: A few nights ago some thief entered Robert Miller's residence at Millheim and stole all the meat and sausage of two hogs butchered the day previous. That's rough in the Reporter's opinion.

John Fultz shot a bear in the Narrows beyond Woodward a short time ago.

Ex-commissioner Fiedler, of Millheim, recently on the sick list, is improving.

A. J. Campbell, of Coburn, has taken charge of Torbert's prop timber job on Beech creek.

Mrs. Jacob Musser, on the Torbert farm, one day last week, noticed a fawn being chased by dogs from the mountains, the deer passing near her house. She set her dogs after it and they downed it. She sent her daughter for a butcher knife and cut the deer's throat, and thus got stocked with venison.

Fifty-Two Dividends.

As a general thing investers are pleased to receive only two dividends a year, and if they are paid with regularity are fully satisfied. When one, however, can receive fifty-two dividends in a year upon an investment of only three dollars, the matter deserves very serious attention.

The *Independent* of New York for forty-six years has held the first position among the great religious literary and family weeklies in the land. It presents features for the coming year far in advance of any heretofore offered. It has the leading contributors of the world, it prints the best poetry, it has twenty-one departments, edited by specialists, devoted to Fine Arts, Science, Insurance, Finance, Biblical Research, Sunday School, Missions, Health, etc. The *Independent* is particularly fitted for intelligent people, whether professional men, business men or farmers, and for their families. It costs but six cents a week and gives a great deal. A subscriber receives fifty-two dividends a year.

The subscription price of the *Independent* is only three dollars a year, and a sample copy will be sent to any person free by addressing the *Independent*, New York City.

The People's Verdict.

The people of Centre Hall and vicinity are especially invited to call and congratulate us on our unanimous election to serve all the people with Clothing and Hats.

You will find us "just the same," —as busy as bees, wrapping up and shipping clothing everywhere.

OUR PRICES ARE THE WINNERS, when you have the goods right in your hand.

No deception—but square dealing. To be convinced, please call and see us.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors and Clothiers,
Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Members Who Want Mileage but Will Not Attend.

Over twenty-five members of Congress, it is said, have written letters to the sergeant-at-arms of the House, asking that their mileage for this session be forwarded to them. as they do not wish to come to Washington this winter. Replies have been sent that no mileage can be paid to members except to those who actually attend the session of Congress.

In nearly every instance the request has been preferred by a defeated member, and it indicates a small attendance of that class at the short session this winter.

New Grain House Open.

The new Brisbin grain house at the station is now open for purchase and storing of all kinds of grain. It has the best conveniences for loading and unloading. The highest prices paid for all kinds of grain,

B. D. BRISBIN.

—Thoroughly cleaned Currants ready for immediate use at Isaac Smith & Sone.

INSOLVENT FOR MANY YEARS.

Startling Revelations in the Trial of the Perry Bank Officials.

A sensation was sprung last week in the trial of the officers of the Perry Bank. James Wills, the cashier of the concern, was put on the stand by the Commonwealth, and he swore that the bank had been insolvent for the past twenty years, and that not only were Sponler and Junkin acquainted with the standing of the bank, but that he had himself repeatedly advised them of its condition.

Cross-examination developed the fact that when Wills was promoted from a clerkship to cashier his sole recommendation to the president by a son of one of the officers was that he was one of the best bluffers in the country. It was also shown that Wills had been offered immunity by the prosecution if he would make a frank and accurate statement of what he knew of the affairs of the bank, and that on the other hand, the defense had threatened him in case he should testify against them. The witness also stated that months before the closing of the doors of the bank he had urged such action and admitted that his method of keeping books was calculated to deceive.

The first official exhibit of the liabilities of the wrecked bank, in excess of all assets, was made and shows the amount to be $113,280. W. H. Carpenter, cashier of the Union National Bank, of Philadelphia, testified that the amount due his bank was something over $7000.

A Misconstrued Decision.

The recent decision of Judge Barker in the case of W. F. Conrad vs. Templeton Crawford & Co., of Tyrone, rendered in the Blair county court, has been published and commented upon throughout the state, as having an important dealing on business accounts, and it has been generally construed that where ledger accounts are not the original entries they are not admissable as evidence in court. The report seems to have been misconstrued somewhat, as will appear from the following article from the Johnstown *Tribune*, which is likely based upon information from Judge Barker himself.

The published account of the decision of Judge Barker in reference to rejecting the accounts kept in a ledger because the slips of the original entry were lost, is misleading and erroneous. No such decision was made, but it was decided that accounts kept in a ledger could not be introduced as evidence, because they would not be the original entries, when the slips were not lost and were not offered.

The law requires the best evidence to be produced. In this case the best evidence would have been the slips made by the clerks at each sale; the defendant could not testify that the slips were lost, but said he supposed they were in a box in the cellar of his establishment. If he had destroyed them, then the ledger account would have been the best evidence in existence but they were not lost or destroyed.

The facts were these: The defendant had a large store, employing a dozen clerks; when a patron was waited upon and purchases all had been made the clerk would note them on a slip—a sheet of paper from a pad—and send it to the bookkeeper, who would enter the sale in the ledger, and the slips would be all packed together and put away.

Therefore the ledger account was objected to, because the slips, or original entries, were not lost and were not produced at the trial when they could have been. If they had been lost or destroyed, then the ledger account would have been good, and would, without doubt, have been admitted.

For a pain in the side or chest there is nothing so good as a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of pain. It affords prompt and permanent relief and if used in time will often prevent a cold from resulting in pneumonia. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Jacob Bowes and Della Kunes, both of Liberty twp.

Jeremiah L. Rachau, of Cedar Springs, and Bertha V. Mechtly, of Nittany.

J. M. Goodhart and Lettie Ross, of Centre Hall.

L. C. Gramley, of Rebersburg, and Elmira Wolf, of Wolf's Store.

Wm. Fetterolf, of Gregg twp., and Martha Emerick of Potter twp.

Appointed Aides.

Col. Fred. Reynolds and Col. J. L. Spangler, it is said, will be appointed aids upon Gen. Hastings' staff.

COURT NEWS

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

The List of Civil Cases About as Large as Usual.—How the Different Cases Were Dealt With.

Regular November term of court opened on Monday morning at nine o'clock with Hon. A. O. Furst President Judge, and Associate Judge Riley on the bench. The morning was taken up in hearing petitions in road views, and in sundry cases in the Orphan's Court.

The list of grand jurors was called and absentees noted; G. W. McGaffey, of Philipsburg was chosen foreman, after which Judge Furst called their attention as to their duties as grand jurors and particularly to the examination of the county buildings.

The constables of the different townships and boroughs then made their returns.

Court adjourned at 11.15 till 2 o'clock when more petitions were heard, and the list of petit jurors called and absentees noted; forty-two out of forty-eight answered to their names.

The first case called was Com. vs. John Bowers; charge assault and battery; prosecutor David Adams, defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Samuel Meiss; charge jail breaking; prosecutor Wm. A. Ishler. The defendant with Robert Watkins broke jail on the 4th day of Nov. 1893, and was re-captured in May of this year. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

Com. us. Levi Hamer; charge larceny; prosecutor Benjamin Kelleys; verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Wm. Fry, charge f. and b. and adultery; prosecutrix Mary White; defendant plead guilty on both charges and was sentenced as follows: on the charge of f. and b. usual sentence; on the charge of adultery to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of one year.

Com. vs. Ammon Snyder; charge larceny; prosecutor Wm. C. Sheesley. The defendant is charged with stealing bed clothing and dishes out of a lumber camp in Penn township. At the close of the com's evidence court adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The following civil cases on this weeks' list were disposed of as follows:

Ellen Fisher, by her agent Ephriam Fisher vs. Central R. R. Co. of Pa.; continued.

Dennis McDonald vs. Elmer E. Melick; settled.

J. W. Grenoble vs. N. W. Ream; settled.

B. F. Grenoble vs. N. W. Ream; settled.

C. I. Grenoble vs. N. W. Ream; settled.

A. L. Parks vs. James Witmer, settled.

Tuesday morning court called at 9 o'clock and the case of Com. vs. Ammon Snyder continued; verdict guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for one year and four months.

Com. vs. Newton Pennington charge larceny; prosecutor Luther I. Tate. This charge was brought for stealing a watch and chain from the prosecutor; defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to the reformatory at Huntingdon.

Com. vs. Christ Wildowner; charge larceny; prosecutor Frank H. Holt; verdict not guiliy.

Com. vs. Thos. B. Johnson and Lemuel Poorman; charge malicious mischief, prosecutrix Amanda Rote. This prosecution is brought for changing a water course.

Indictment quashed on motion of defendants counsel.

Com. vs. Thomas H. Fink; charge larceny; prosecutor Richard Newman; this prosecution was brought for stealing one housen worth two dollars; verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. John Kesigle; prosecutor Thomas Rhoades; charge in two counts first indecent assault, second assault and battery with intent to commit rape; the defendant was arrested on the 16th of October for attempting to outrage Janetta Rhoades a girl of sixteen years of age on the 28th day of Sept.; verdict guilty on the charge of indecent assault.

Com. vs. E. D. McElarney; charge f. and b.; prosecutrix Clara Spicer; verdict guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $25 costs of prosecution, $30 lying in expenses and one dollar and a half a week for seven years.

Com. vs. Chas. Meyer and Stanley Ryan two young men of Milton, both of them seventeen years old; charge horse stealing; prosecutor Michael Strohm. These young men stole the horse and buggy of the prosecutor on the night of the 29th of August and drove to Milton where they were afterwards apprehended and brought to Bellefonte and lodged in jail. The defendants plead guilty to the charge and the property of Mr. Strohm having been returned to him Mr. Strohm does not press for much of a sentence. C. M. Bower and Senator W. H. Hackenberg of Milton then made strong pleas for the leniency of the court for a suspension of sentence or at most for a sentence to the Reformatory, and presented petitions and strong testimonials from the citizens of Milton and vicinity bearing testimony to the former good character of these young men and asking the court to be as lenient as possible. The court took the papers and petitions and is holding the case under advisement.

Wednesday morning court called at 9 o'clock. Officer Rhoades of Milton made application for the twenty dollars for which a county becomes liable upon the arrest and conviction of a horse thief, according to the act of assembly; evidence heard and the court will make its decision later in the week.

Com. vs. Lowrie Walker; prosecutrix Ida Yarnell; charge f. and b.; defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence at the hands of the court.

Com. vs. John H. Hines; charge assault and battery, prosecutor Charles Krautz; verdict guilty of an assault; sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

John Kesigle who was convicted of an indecent assault upon Janetta Rhoades, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, costs of prosecution and undergo a term of imprisonment in the county jail for a period of four months.

Com. vs: Joseph Travis; charge aggravated assault and battery; prosecutrix Sarah Peterson.

THE PROSPECTS FOR OIL.

The Drill at Salt Lick Now Working in Hard Red Rock.

County Treasurer George R. McCrea and Commissioner P. H. Knecht visited the Salt Lick oil and gas well Thursday. They found that the drill had reached a depth of 1,560 feet and is now working in a hard red rock. The granite-like hardness of the rock prevents the drill from going more than about fifteen feet per day. It is expected that the bottom of this rock will be reached at 1,800 feet, as all the measurements so far correspond with the Butler county oil field, and if oil is found at all it will be at 1,800 feet. It is quite likely that the drill will reach 1,800 feet the latter part of next week.

The Renova *Record*, in referring to the excitement in the Kettle Creek region says: A well was sunk near the Simon Pioutz farm several years ago which developed considerable gas, but about the time it reached the depth of some 1,600 it was suddenly abandoned by the drillers, who never gave a satisfactory reason for their queer conduct. Many people today are of the opinion that if the prospectors had gone down a few hundred feet more gas would have been found in paying quantities. Why not drill the old well deeper?

A CENTRE CO. INVENTOR.

The New York Voting Machine.—Voting Made Easy.

Probably the greatest advantage New Yorkers will derive from their new constitution is that incidental to the authorizing the use of the Meyer voting machines in the general elections of the state. These marvels of mechanical ingenuity have been satisfactorily tested at township elections, and are said to fully accomplish their objects. They save the enormous expense of the blanket ballot sheets, and facilitate the exercise of voting, since the voter has nothing to do but "touch a button." They afford a most effective safeguard against frauds, provide for the secrecy of the ballot, and insure a correct and prompt count. Nothing seems to be left for those desirous of carrying elections by improper means, under these auspices, but fraudulent registry.

The inventor of the above voting machine is J. H. Meyers, formerly of this county, and known here as Hile Meyers. Mr. Meyers about twenty-five years ago kept an implement store at Bellefonte.

A Generous Lady.

Mrs. Gusky, a Pittsburg lady, will to-day, distribute 600 turkeys and two car loads of coal among the poor of that city.

Stove for Sale.

A fine 2nd hand coal stove, medium size, for parlor or sitting room, at a bargain. Inquire at "Reporter" office.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

—1000 yards good toweling at 3 yds for 10 cents.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

ESHERITES IN CONFERENCE.

The Standing of This Faction in Pennsylvania Being Canvassed.

A conference is being held in Harrisburg between the board of bishops of the Evangelical church, consisting of Bishops Horn, Bowman, Breyfogle, and Esher, and representatives of the Central and Eastern Pennsylvania and Pittsburg conferences for the purpose of ascertaining the standing of the Esherites in Pennsylvania and perfecting arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of the general conference regarding the titles and other matters connected with the church property. The conference is being held at the Trinity Evangelical church, only one member of which is an adherent of the Esher faction.

Those in attendance are Revs. Young and Rearick, of Williamsport, representing the Central Pennsylvania conference; Rev. B. F. Bohner and Rev. W. A. Leopold, of Allentown, and Rev. G. L. Saylor, of Bethlehem, representing the Eastern Pennsylvania conference; Rev. M. Bomgardner, representing the Pittsburg conference; Rev. C. A. Thomas and H. Matile Cleveland, representing the publishing interest of the association's attorneys, E. B. Esher and W. Ritchie, of Cleveland.

The representatives from the Eastern conference reported that ninety-eight of the 125 congregations in that conference have declared their adherence to the Esherites since the recent decision of the supreme court at Pittsburg. These ninety-eight churches have a total membership of 7,900. In the Central Pennsylvania about forty of the 157 congregations are adherents of Bishop Esher. Before the court's decision there were only twelve Esherite congregations in this conference. Three-fourths of the church property in the Pittsburg conference is still in possession of the Dubsites.

Pennsylvania School Statistics.

Number of school districts in the state, 2,418; number of schools, 24,541; number of graded schools, 12,869; number of superintendents, 129; number of male teachers, 8,464; number of female teachers, 17,777; whole number of teachers, 26,241, average salaries of male teachers per month, $44,16; average salaries of female teachers per month, $33,05; average length of school term in months, 8; number of pupils, 1,040,679; average number of pupils, 559,560; cost of school houses, purchasing, building, renting, etc., $3,396,818,-13; teachers' wages, $8,998,343.66; cost of school text books, $1,245,375.73; cost of school supplies, other than text books, including maps, globes, ets., not including Philadelphia, $559,238.42; fuel, contingencies, fees of collectors and all other expenses, $1,386,675.39; total expenditures, $16,586,751.33; state appropriation for school year ending June, 1893, $5,000,000; estimated value of school property, not including Philadelphia, $42,679,504. A comparison with the previous year shows an increase of twenty-seven districts, 529 schools, 565 graded schools, 36,272 pupils, and $529,906.78 in wages of teachers.

W. A. McGuire, a well,known citizen of McKay, Ohio, is of the opinion that there is nothing as good for children troubled with colds or croup as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He has used it in his family for several years with the best results and always keeps a bottle of it in the house. After having la grippe he was himself troubled with a severe cough. He used other remedies without benefit and then concluded to try the chil dren's medicine and to his delight it soon effected a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Warmly Defended.

Rev. W. H. Bates, for years the pastor of St. John's Reformed Church, Johnstown, who was suspended indefinitely from the ministry on charges connecting him with a notorious character of that city, is believed to be the victim of prejudice and malice on the part of the fifty members of classis before whom his trial took place. Both the Johnstown *Democrat* and *Theocrat* assert that gross injustice has been done, as there was no evidence offered to insure conviction, and the appeal to the Synod will present the real facts in public inasmuch as classis concealed its doings behind closed doors. The Johnstown *Tribune* also warmly defends Rev. Mr. Bates.

RASCALLY bank officials are not all in the penitentiary yet. The Shoe and Leather Bank, of New York, has been found robbed of $354,000, by the cashier and one of the clerks.

The Putnam Bank has been robbed of $40,000 by one of its officials.

—Confectioner's XXXX sugar 3 lbs. for 25 cts. at Isaac Smith & Sons, Centre Hall.

THE NEWS.

Mrs. May Davis, widow of James S. Brown, has brought suit in Denver against the Ibex Mining Company, owner of the Little Johnny Mine at Leadville, for $200,000, her share, she alleges, of the ore taken from the mine, in which she claims to own an eighth interest.——Goodloe Coombs, charged as accessory to the murder of John A. Rose in Powell county, Ky., five years ago, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Seven of the jury were for hanging Coombs. Three other men who were implicated in the murder received life sentences.——Clara A. Dawson, a rich lady, and the daughter of a millionaire merchant of Brooklyn, N. Y., was divorced in Perry, O. T., from her husband, John H. Dawson.——The corner-stone of the main building of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for Feeble-minded was laid in Polk county, Pa., with impressive ceremonies.——Charles and Henry Lathroy, Ottawa business men, who were out for a time in Ottawa, Kan., struck the wrong house, kicking the doors. Charles was shot dead and Henry was seriously wounded. The coroner gave the corpse to Undertaker Sessions, which so enraged an opposition undertaker that he stabbed Sessions.——The J. M. Dawson Cannery and the Fisher Can Company in San Jose, Cal., was burned. Total loss $150,000; insurance $50,000. The fire started in the rosin room of the can company.——Alma Howard, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Charles Howard, a Northwestern Railway official, is missing from her home in Milwaukee under circumstances that warrant the suspicion that she was kidnapped.

In Philadelphia Herman Mudgett, alias Holmes, J. B. Howe, a St. Louis lawyer, and the widow of B. F. Pitzel were indicted for conspiracy to defraud an insurance company.——Miss Mattie Martin and Miss Lizzie Miller, of Huntingdon, Pa., were struck by a Pennsylvania fast train and seriously injured.——James Patton and George Colson, both colored, are charged with assaulting Mrs. Robinson, a white woman seventy years old, in Clay county, Ky. Lynching is threatened.——Congressman James C. C. Black, of Augusta, Ga., has written a letter to Thomas E. Watson, his populist opponent in the recent election, concerning alleged frauds.——By the burning of Mrs. Cary's residence in New Orleans, Maggie Kinselle, a seamstress, lost her life.——The coal mines in Marion county are running on full time and want more miners.——Samuel P. Wilson, of Pittsylvania county, said to be the largest land-tax payer in Virginia, is dead.

The two hundred pounds of Hong Kong opium, that came over on the steamship Sikh, is being detained by the custom-house authorities, at Tacoma, Wash., and will, doubtless, be seized. The opium was consigned to a Portland Chinese firm, and duty paid of about $2,500.——The Denver detectives have arrested Frank Rock, a French Canadian, on suspicion of being the strangler.——At Denver, Col., after a careful canvass, a committee has reported 215 families of American Railway Union men are on the verge of starvation, and 300 unmarried men are destitute, in consequence of the black list enforced by the railway against the men who struck last summer.——The Pittsburg Syndicate, a discretionary pool, W. C. Smith, manager, made an assignment to Attorney T. B. Trimble for the benefit of its depositors. Mr. Trimble has taken charge, and says he thinks the syndicate will pay fifty cents on the dollar.——Five Georgian mountaineers were sentenced in the United States Court, in Nashville, Tenn., to ten years each in the penitentiary. They are the moonshiners, who shot Wm. Roper, the government informer, and threw him into a pit, where he remained five days, until found by a searching party.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The publishers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" still allow Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe a revenue from the work, though the copyright expired years ago.

A. J. Mountney Jephson, who was with Henry M. Stanley in Africa when Emin Pasha was found, is to be in San Francisco in a few days to marry Miss Anna Head, daughter of E. A. Head, the San Francisco millionaire.

Wm. Pole, the great authority on whist, who was born in 1814, is at once an expert civil engineer, a skilled organist and an authority on all questions relating to steam engines, railways, armor plate, drainage and army ordnance.

Mr. Gladstone has never promoted his eldest son, the rector of Hawarden, or his son-in-law, the Rev. Harry Drew. There is not a single member, of the family, male or female, who does not earn his or her daily bread, and there is not a title among them.

William S. Brine, who lives at 8 Learned street, Dorchester, has been a cabinet maker every since he began to learn the trade about fifty years ago. It was either in the latter part of 1844 or in the first part of 1845 that Mr. Brine began as an apprentice boy at the trade. Mr. Brine was born in Boston and has lived here since the day he was born. He fashioned the first reclining chair ever made in this country.

Strazini is the name of a wonder in Leipzig. Strazini astonishes his audience by first eating a soup which consists of sawdust plentifully mixed with coal oil. The mess is set afire and after the flames have been extinguished Strazini eats the peculiar mixture, ladling it out with a spoon, writes a Leipzig correspondent. He follows this up with biting piece after piece from the lamp chimney, crushing the glass between his teeth and swallowing it. He washes it down with a little water. For desert he munches pieces of hard coal, peat, washing soap, tallow candles and pieces of plaster.

CHEWED ON DYNAMITE.

John Wise Wanted to Die and Blew His Head from His Body.

John Wise, citizen of Coalville, W. Va., committed suicide in a fearful manner. He procured a dynamite cartridge, put it in his mouth and exploded it.

The dynamite tore Wise's head from his body, scattering pieces of flesh and brains over his room.

Wm. Opperman, a Harlem foot ball player, died of injuries sustained a week ago in a game at Newark.

EARTHQUAKES.

Nearly a Hundred People Killed on the Island of Sicily.

MANY CRUSHED IN A CHURCH

The People Fled From Their Homes in Terror and Camped in the Streets—The Disturbance Caused by the Mount Ætna Volcano.

Details of the earthquake disaster in Sicily and Southern Italy have been slow in coming to hand, owing to the damage to railroad and telegraph lines, but the damage to life and property was much worse than at first supposed, and it is now known that nearly a hundred persons were killed in the disaster. The province of Reggio Del Calibria suffered the severest damage by the seismic disturbances. Little damage was done in Reggio, the capital of the province. Seventeen communes were involved in the disturbance, the centres of which were in the vicinity of Palmi twenty-one miles northwest of Reggia, and Bagnara, on the Gulf of Gioja, almost directly opposite Punta del Faro, Sicily. The village of San Procopio, near Palmi, was almost entirely destroyed. Here sixty persons were killed. Forty-seven of these met their death in a church to which they had fled for refuge. There bodies are still in the ruins. At Bagnara ten persons were killed. Eight lost their lives at Mamertino and San Eufernia, being crushed to death, while many others were injured. The inhabitants of these places are obliged to camp in the open air. Prime Minister Crispi has sent a large sum of money for the relief of the sufferers and has placed two vessels at the disposal of the prefect of Bagnara. In the Calabrian towns of Triparni and Mileto many houses were destroyed and a number of persons injured.

Renewed shocks were felt at Milazzo, eighteen miles west of Messina. So severe were the movements of the earth that great seams appeared in the walls of many houses.

At Messina the shock of the earthquake lasted 12 seconds. It was accompanied by loud rumblings. The terror on the part of the people was universal. The authorities soon perfected an organization and, assisted by the militia, succeeded in restoring quiet for the time being. The people remained on the streets during the entire night. The populace fled, panic stricken, rushing wildly in all directions. In the morning another shock occurred and the people fled to the ships in the harbor.

Signor Tacchini, chief of the observatory at Rome, says the earthquake was confined to the area of the Lipari Islands and the provinces of Messina and Reggio di Calabria. He is of the opinion that the entire phenomena is closely connected with the volcanic system of Ætna.

A dispatch from Rome to the Standard says that King Humbert has donated a large sum of money for the relief of the earthquake sufferers. The dispatch adds that sixty lives were lost by the falling of the church at San Procopio.

PROGRESS IN ALASKA.

Its Governor Reports a Prosperous Year and an Advance for Civilization.

James Sheakley, Governor of Alaska, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. He says—

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable climatic conditions of the Spring and early Summer months, many new enterprises were entered upon and old ones completed.

The fisheries have been successful, the mines have yielded profitable returns, the population has been largely augmented by immigration, and the people have enjoyed a season of unusual progress and prosperity.

"The building of saw mills and the manufacturing of lumber in the Territory has revolutionized and improved the manner of constructing habitations in all of the villages. The leading trait in the character of the Alaska natives is imitativeness, and being possessed of considerable mechanical skill and willing to work, they purchase lumber and erect modern houses. They have much improved in the way of preparing food and clothing. The impression of the missionaries is visible in parts of southeastern Alaska, and they deserve the commendation of all for the good they have accomplished among these native people."

The Governor estimates the population at about 32,000. The Siberian reindeer experiment, he thinks, will prove successful. Good progress is made in education. Considerable trouble has been experienced in preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors. He says that Alaska has 4,000 miles of sea coast and 20,000 miles of shore line and the revenue officers have serious difficulty in preventing smuggling.

TRAIN ROBBERS BALKED.

Engineer Honer When Ordered to Stop, Went Ahead at Full Speed.

An attempt to hold up passenger train No. 5 on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road, at Panther Run, Miss., was balked by the coolness of Engineer F. A. Honer.

Panther Run is a small way station. Soon after nightfall a half dozen strange men entered the hamlet and hung around for an hour or two. Then they disappeared and were not seen again until the train had stopped out and was starting out when one of them appeared on the track ahead, signaling the engineer to stop.

Engineer Honer pulled out the throttle and sent the train through. As it passed the signal light a half dozen unmasked men stood there, revolvers in hand, and all took shots at the engineer. Fireman Cole received a bullet through the arm and is seriously wounded. The men were evidently new at the business. The railway officials are exerting themselves to apprehend the would-be robbers.

The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed at Malien-Lung. The defences of Port Arthur have been strengthened on the land side, and a bloody battle is expected when the place is attacked.

KILLED BY A MANIAC.

Mother, Daughter and Son Slain With an Axe—Murderer Commits Suicide.

The village of Wellsville, Mo., was the scene of a horrible murder and suicide which wiped out all but one member of a family.

Thomas Portercheck with a mother, two sisters and a brother occupied a small house half a mile from the business portion of the village. They were Bohemians in humble circumstances. Thomas was discovered acting strangely and gave indications that his mind was deranged. He labored under the hallucination that his neck was broken, and insisted that a physician be summoned. His relatives endeavored to convince him of his error and tried to get him to bed. He insisted on sitting up all night.

Late at night the family retired, leaving Thomas in a rocking chair. At 3 o'clock his sister Mary was awakened by an agonizing scream from her mother. When she emerged from her bedroom she found her mother lying on the floor, while Thomas stood above her brandishing an axe. The floor was covered with blood, and from an adjoining room her other brother, James, could be heard moaning in the agony of death. The girl ran through the house, and, finding all the doors locked, opened a window and jumped to the ground. She remained under the window and as her maniac brother made no attempt to follow her, she stood and watched him at his murderous work.

The murderer seized a can of coal oil, and after pouring it over the floor and furniture, set it on fire. He then drew a butcher knife across his throat and fell by the side of his dead mother. The girl attempted to extinguish the flames, but they spread so rapidly that in less than 10 minutes the house was a furnace. The screams of the girl awakened the neighbors, and they rushed to the scene, but the flames had finished the work which the maniac had commenced. When the blazing wood had cooled sufficiently to allow a search of the ruined home, four bodies were found blackened and charred. They were those of Mrs. Portercheck, her youngest daughter and her sons, James and Thomas. Investigation showed that the mother, daughter and son James had been horribly mutilated by an axe. It is believed that Thomas first killed his brother then his sister and mother. It was probably his intention to kill his sister Mary also. The mother had been confined to her bed for 19 years.

A NOVEL UNDERTAKING.

A Great Company Furnishes Its Employes Free Medical Attendance.

William L. Douglas, President of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., has always had a great personal interest in the army of men and women who inhabit the great factory at Montello, Mass. He is a great believer in the idea that manufacturers should have this personal interest in the condition of their employes, and feels that if the idea is carried out to the extent that is possible, that it will result ultimately in the breaking down of the barriers which have been built up between employers and those whom they employ.

Mr. Douglas is satisfied that a scheme he has originated is a good one, and he has now put it to practical test. A few days ago he handed to every person in his employ—and they form a small army—a card, which entitled the bearer "to full and free medical attendance while employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. A competent and skilful physician will be at the private office of the company at 12 m., daily, except Sundays and holidays. If said employe should be detained at home by sickness, the physician will give full and free medical attendance there."

Blank spaces are left in the card for the name and residence of the employe, and it is signed by Mr. Douglas, as President of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. The conditions printed on the card are as follows: "The physician will not make visits outside the city limits. This ticket is not transferable, and does not apply to the family of the employe, and must be returned as soon as the term of employment ceases. This privilege is a free gift of the company and is no part of the contract for wages, and may be made void by the company, at its own option, without notice."

A doctor has been engaged to attend sick employes, and everything that medical skill can accomplish will be done for them during illness.

This is a practical illustration of the plan. It will doubtless be appreciated by the hundreds who receive the cards. Mr. Douglas believes there are hundreds of workingmen and workingwomen who find a doctor's bill a great burden after a period of enforced idleness, and that if this is lifted from them they must feel that their employer is interested in them in some other way than simply to get all the work he can for just as little money as he can. Mr. Douglas says also that there are men and women who keep at work when it would be better for their health if they laid off a day or two and received medical attendance. Then again they will now feel free to consult the doctor for slight troubles, which heretofore they would not do because of the cost.

Speaking of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., it may be said further that in their factory the principle of arbitration is recognized. Mr. Douglas is a firm believer in the principle and has been since the establishment of the State Board of Arbitration. The firm obliges every employe to sign an agreement to submit any disagreement that may arise, and which cannot be settled by the interested parties, to the State Board of Arbitration, the decision of that Board to be final.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Two Men Fatally Wounded and a Policeman Shot.

A bloody battle was fought at Owensboro, Ky., which John Ashby, an ex-policeman and Jack Haverin, a grocer and saloon-keeper, were mortally wounded and a policeman wounded.

Haverin had told Ashby and his gang to stop dancing in his place on Sunday. Ashby attacked Haverin with a club and Haverin ran into the house and he and his brother appealed to two policeman who approached for protection. When Ashby came up they asked him what he wanted. Ashby drew a revolver and fired at Jack Haverin.

Immediately several pistols were drawn and a perfect fusilade followed. Nineteen shots were fired. Ashby fell with a ball in his right breast and another in his lungs, and is now dying. Jack Haverin fell with a bullet in his left breast, one in the same arm and one finger was shot off. He is now unconscious and cannot live. Officer Stuart received a ball in his leg. All parties implicated, of which there are about eleven, are of prominent families.

The French government has asked for a credit to send 15,000 troops to Madagascar. England is said to be in accord with the French policy.

MINERS MANGLED.

Horrible Mine Disaster in West Virginia.

SEVEN KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Caused by an Italian's Carelessness—Many Were Injured—An Overcharged Blast Ignited Coal Dust and Explosion Followed.

The most appalling mine disaster that ever occurred in West Virginia occurred shortly after noon at the Blanch coal mines, on the Panhandle railroad, at Collier's Station.

A new miner, an Italian, put off an overcharge blast, which ignited the coal dust in the mine, and a fearful explosion followed, carrying death and destruction in its path. There were 48 men in the mine at the time, and seven are known to be killed and many injured.

After the explosion there was a terrific whirlwind in the mine, carrying everything before it. Donnelly and Rooney were in the mine some distance and were going toward the entrance. The force of the explosion drove them nearly 100 yards out of the mouth of the mine and landed Rooney on the railroad track, killing him instantly.

Donnelly landed in a gully, striking his head against a post. His brains were scattered for yards around. His wife was the first to find him and she swooned away.

The news of the disaster quickly spread, and in a few moments hundreds of people were crowded about the mouth of the mine. Many heartrending scenes were enacted. The wives and children of the miners were frantic, and the strong men were even overcome.

In a short time a rescuing party was organized, and went into the mines after the bodies. When the bodies were brought to the surface many woman swooned at the sight.

Prosecuting Attorney Cotton and Coroner Watkinshaw, of Wellsburg, were soon on the ground and took charge of the bodies and will conduct a rigid investigation. This is the second accident of the kind which occurred at this mine. Just two years ago, November 21, 1892, a similar explosion occurred, in which three were killed and seven injured. The state mine inspector will take part in the investigation.

There were miraculous escapes when the explosion occurred. William Davis was in the entry, 150 feet from the entrance, and when he heard the explosion he lay down near the rib of the mine, and the whirlwind, carrying rocks, fire and death passed over him. An empty coal car standing at the entrance of the mind was blown 25 yards.

The mine is owned by W. E. Smith, of Wellsville, and L. C. Smith, of New Cumberland. The miners charged that the accident was due to the inexperience of the Italian miner, and declare that they will not work with them any more.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The mail carriers and drivers in East Tennessee, numbering 200, decided to strike for better wages.

Cheney Bros.' big silk mills at South Manchester, Conn., are to start running on full time. They employ 2,500 hands.

The Tyson Chrome Works of Baltimore, has notified it 350 employes of a 10 per cent. increase of wages to take effect December 1.

The strike of the worsted weavers at the Lorraine Mills, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has been declared off. The strikers will return to work at the reduced rate of wages.

The New York cloak manufacturers have offered to treat with the Cloak Makers' Union provided Barondess and the other leaders resign, and provided the strikers first return to work.

Ground has been purchased in the suburbs of St. Louis and plans perfected for a tobacco factory for Liggett & Meyers. The buildings will cover 20 acres and cost $1,000,000. The plant will give employment to 3,000 workmen.

A telegram from Princeton, Ill., says that a third vein of coal, four and a half feet in thickness was struck three miles from Hennepin, at a depth of 190 feet, by the Hennepin Shooting Club, while boring for water.

The 24 diamond cutters and 2 importers who were taken from the steamship Friesland and detained on the supposition that the Alien Contract Labor law was being violated were released by the immigration authorities at New York.

A number of coal miners at Spring Valley, Ill., met to consider a strike because several of them were discharged because they absented themselves on election day without giving notice. No action was taken, "the rank and file of the miners opposing a strike at this time."

A St. Louis despatch says that Niedinglaus Bros. will try to start their tin plate mills. A placard was placed on the mills notifying all old employes who did not report by Saturday, at the proposed reduction in wages, to consider their places vacant. The men held a meeting and reaffirmed their decision not to go to work at the proposed reduction—30 per cent.

A Buffalo despatch says that before the new year the American Structural Steel Company, of Pittsburg, will begin the building of a Bessemer steel plant, costing $900,000 and employing over 1,000 men, on the Niagara river heights, near that city. The company has patented a process for making structural steel, which, it is claimed, reduces the cost of manufacture more than one half. The company will use electric power.

THE STRONGHOLD TAKEN.

One Hundred and Fifty Dutch Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

The Amsterdam (Holland) Newslag publishes a dispatch from Lombok, stating that the Dutch have stormed and captured the town of Tjakra Negara, the stronghold of the Balinese. The Rajah of Lombok escaped during the fight, taking his treasure with him. The Dutch lost 150 killed and wounded, and the enemy's loss was several hundred.

THE NAVY'S FINANCES.

Paymaster General Stewart Gives Interesting Figures in His Report.

The report of Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, of the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30th, is a document of unusual interest. The total amount expended on account of the naval establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, was $31,370,144.91, the largest item being $8,251,072 for payment on new ships in process of construction, other than labor.

One of the most interesting tables in the report is that showing the cost of maintaining in commission the various ships. The charges against this account includes the pay of officers, crews and marines, pilotage, coal and all expenditures of money and material excepting those made for repairs. During the period covered by the report of the Paymaster General the cost of the U. S. S. Chicago (second rate) was $310,613.60; the U. S. S. Yorktown (third rate) $169,907.58 and the U. S. S. Petrel (fourth rate) $103,502.78. These figures afford an approximate idea of the cost of maintaining vessels of the different classes.

The cost of maintenance of the New York navy yard was $607,856.52, of the Pensacola navy yard $54,341.90. These amounts include the cost of officers and clerks and of labor and material applied to the erection, care and preservation of the wharfs, buildings and docks.

During the past year the bureau has prepared carfully-drawn specifications covering a large class of stores in general use in order that contractors may have precise and accurate information as to the quality of the material required. It is believed that such information will secure prompt and satisfactory delivery of material under contract and that delays complained of on this account will be obviated.

General Stewart refers to the benefits anticipated from the establishment of the naval supply fund. The amount appropriated for that account is so small that the bureau has moved cautiously in the matter of purchasing under it as it is desired not to have any part of it tied up in stores that are not in constant demand. By enabling the department to keep on hand a stock of such articles as are constantly required, and by purchasing such material in large quantities, the Government saves both time and money. Issues from this account are reimbursed from the proper appropriations.

CABLE SPARKS.

Dr. Schoustedt has been appointed Prussian minister of justice.

The bomb, which was found outside the London Law Courts, was not loaded.

Freight traffic on the Canadian rivers and canals the past season showed a great decrease in volume.

General Prudente Moraes was inaugurated President of Brazil. He promises to respect the liberties of the people.

A terrific hurricane swept over Belgium. In Brussels a number of unfinished houses collapsed and three persons were killed.

Loss of life and property by the storm in England has been very heavy. The steamship Culmore sunk, and 22 persons were drowned.

The seaport town of Limasol, on the Island of Cyprus, has sustained much damage through the recent floods, during which 21 persons were drowned.

Anthrax or splenic fever prevails to an alarming extent among the cattle of Sicily, and several people have died from eating the flesh of cattle so affected.

Confirmation has been received at Varna of a raid by Bashi Bazouks upon villages in Turkish Armenia, by which six thousand persons were killed, wounded and maltreated.

The officials of the Chinese government have made the apologies demanded by the British government for the outrage committed by Chinese soldiers on board the British steamship Chung King in August last.

The Assembly of New South Wales has adopted a motion declaring that, in view of the rapid growth of Australian national life, an early resumption of the consideration of the question of federation is desirable.

ANARCHIST FRANCH EXECUTED.

The Barcelona Bomb-Thrower Dies Under the Garrote.

Jose Salvador Franch, the anarchist, who threw the dynamite bomb at the Liceo Theatre, Barcelona, Spain, on November 7, 1893, killing twenty persons and wounding fifty others, was executed by the garrote. He displayed the utmost bravado, shouted "Down with the religion," and died almost with the words of an anarchist song upon his lips.

Franch spent the last twenty-four hours of his life in the black-draped chapel of the prison, and his wife and little daughter were admitted to see him in the chapel. But their tenderness and sympathy were utterly thrown away upon the hardened criminal, who also remained obdurate to the administrations of the priests who kept him company in the chapel. He scoffed at their supplications to prepare himself for death and laughed derisively at their reference to a future life. His wife made a last effort to soften his heart, but he roughly told her to go away, and she tearfully withdrew after kissing him.

To the priests he said, with contempt: "I fooled you nicely. Hypocrisy is a new weapon which I have shown anarchists how to use."

As the anarchist mounted the steps leading to the platform upon which was the garrote he shouted: "Down with all religion! Vive Banarchie!"

The executioners them seized him and as he struggled and cried they forced him into the chair at the back of which was the garrote. Franch was then strapped down to the seat, and as this was being performed he renewed his anarchist cries and tried to sing an anarchist hymn, but his false courage was evidently fast giving away, for he stopped in the midst of his death song to implore his executioners to hurry their final preparations for death. The trembling prisoner's neck was then encircled by the fatal collar, the screw was swiftly applied and death was almost instantaneous.

The body of Franch, with the collar of the garrote around his neck, remained exposed until sundown.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

John Sitka, 37 years of age, of Shenandoah committed suicide by cutting his throat with a table knife. He was despondent through want. He slept in the woods for fifteen nights and had been starving for almost a week. He left a wife and child in Poland.

Young Fred McDonnell was convicted at Meadville of murder in the first degree, his victim being Frank McCandrew, a newsboy.

Mrs. Ellen King, of West Chester, disclaims any kinship with Annie King, the young girl recently found nearly dead of starvation.

A good flow of natural gas has been struck in Franklin Township and indications point to a profitable oil flow.

Samuel Franklin, a miner at Shamokin, was shot through the heart by William Taylor.

Freemansburg was thrown into an excitement by tramps robbing the general merchandise store of George Bachman. Annually for nearly fifteen years this store has been broken into at night time and the thieving has always been attributed to tramps. Mr. Bachman's reported loss amounted to more than $150. The police are of the opinion that a gang of tramps visited the store. Mr Bachman acquired a custom some ten years ago to leave his safe open and expose on its front door a placard bearing the information: "This safe is open. It is not locked." The burglars did not tamper with the safe. A vigilance committee has been formed and special watchmen have been appointed. The ticket office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the opposite side of the Lehigh River was forcibly entered the same night, but not much booty was secured by the burglars.

Christian H. Ruch, 40 years of age, driver for C. P. Hoffman & Co., South Bethlehem, committed suicide by hanging himself in the stable in the rear of the store. He leaves a wife and three children.

A very successful farmer's institute was held at Freemansburg. The attendance was large and the deepest interest was taken in the proceedings. Papers were read on the road question by Joseph Lynn and J. J. Faten. Professor Waters, of State College; Calvin Cooper, the Hon. G. T. Powell, County Superintendent of Schools, Hoch, U. S. Achenbach, B. C. McClure and others made pertinent addresses.

Charles Rohrer and Samuel Ash, of Philadelphia, who were convicted at Doylestown, of robbing ex-Sheriff Allen H. Heist, were sentenced by Judge Yerkes to terms in the Eastern Penitentiary, Rohrer for three years and six months and Ash for two years and nine months. John Lipscomb, who was alleged to have been implicated in the robbery was acquitted, and after a few words of advice from the Court was discharged.

Arthur Gamble, Frederick Smith, William Bobb and William Tyrol, the Bristol strikers, were sentenced to imprisonment in the Bucks county jail for thirty and fifteen days respectively.

Official returns of the vote for State officers have been received at the State Department. Governor-elect Hastings' plurality is 241,327.

The monument at Cherry Tree, marking the spot where William Penn made his treaty with the Indians was unveiled by ex-Governor Beaver.

Miner Johnson, of Scranton, was arrested for making a murderous assault upon his wife. The woman's condition is critical.

A Pittsburg attorney has drafted a bill for presentation to the Legislature which is intended to put a stop to bucket shops and discretionary pools.

John Chatham, a self-convicted counterfeiter, was indicted at Pottsville by the Schuylkill County Grand Jury.

A coal train of sixteen cars went through a bridge near Latimer station and five miners were killed.

The dead bodies of Martin and Antonio Abodi were found in the burning house of Casper Abodi. Foul play is suspected.

Eleven families were made homeless by a destructive fire in Middletown.

Mrs. Richard Moter, 83 years, was burned to death at Wilkes-Barre in an attempt to light her pipe.

Judge Brubaker, in court at Lancaster, charged the grand jury that better accommodations were needed for county prisoners.

State Senator George Ross died at Doylestown, aged 53 years.

Andrew Zuka, aged 37, in jail at Wilkes-Barre for murdering his wife, committed suicide by hanging. Since his incarceration, nine days ago, he has been very despondent and was evidently brooding over his terrible crime. A close watch was kept over him, as he had attempted suicide on the day of his capture, and it was feared he might try again. About midnight Watchman Fallon visited the cell; then he walked around the corridor and was absent about fifteen minutes. When he returned he heard groans from Zuka's cell, and found the fellow hanging from the top bar of the door. He was cut down alive, but died in a few minutes.

A bill is being prepared to be presented at the coming session of the Legislature to bring about a greater Pittsburg. Director E. M. Bigelow of Public Works is the prime mover in the plan. He said that the best lawyers in the city were busy drawing up the bill in order to make it flawless. The bill will be ready on the first Monday in January. It is proposed to take in almost the entire county in the greater Pittsburg. It will include the cities of Allegheny and McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne, Carnegie, Tarentum, Sharpsburg, Etna, Grafton, Mansfield, Bridgeville, Charleiers, Beltzhoover, Wilkinsburg, Sewickley, Coraopolis, Bellevue and others. The population of the greater Pittsburg will be at least half a million. The bill will probably be presented in the Legislature by Senator William Flinn.

The annual report of Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer shows, on the whole, a gratifying condition of school affairs.

By his prompt display of bravery, Delivery Clerk E. S. Diehl prevented a robbery at the Allentown post office.

Actor William Smith, of the "South Before the War" Company, was killed by a railroad train in Chester.

Frank William was robbed and probably fatally wounded by footpads near Georgetown.

Miss Lillie Mason was knocked down in Lancaster by an unknown man, who escaped with her pocket-book.

Berks County farmers are up in arms against the payment of a dog tax.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

We come from far, and come from near,
Remembering all that we receive;
Offer to God our grateful love,
No other gift is ours to give.
Praise, praise His name!

To count the mercies of the year,
Forgetting not one favoring gale,
Or lifted load, or cheering smile,
The half to tell, the time would fail;
Praise, praise His name!

Heap high the board, and gather round,
The old, the young—the faces dear;
The Nation's heart throbs high with joy,
While heart-fires glow with warmth and cheer.
Praise, praise His name!

Yes, thanks unstinted offer now,
Whate'er the coming days may bring,
Sharing our gifts with brothers poor,
Adding fresh notes the while we sing—
Praise to His name!

Danny's Thanksgiving.

BY EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

YOU never would have taken Danny for a tramp, but he was one for all that.

Danny wasn't dirty or ragged. His face was very clean, and his clothing, though poor and patched, was neat. The dogs didn't bark at him as they did at most of the tramps who came along the country road, but ran up to him and, after sniffing at him a bit, trotted along contentedly at his heels as if saying, "There isn't a bad sort of a boy, after all."

And yet Danny was a tramp.

He had slept in haylofts, barrels, under trees and on doorsteps for many a night, with only the stars to watch over him. He had been hungry and cold and wet and tired out, but through it all the boy had kept up a stout heart, for he was tramping home—or at least back to the place where he was born.

It all happened in this way. Danny's father once owned a small farm up among the hills in Western New York. There was a big red farmhouse on the slope, with woods behind it and lilac bushes in the front yard. There was a barn filled with sweet-scented hay and lowing cattle. There was a fine fat pig back of the barn, and there were beehives near the orchard and a dog that leapt with joy when Danny came home from school, and a big, lazy cat that sunned herself on the east porch of a fine morning.

Danny remembered all these delights perfectly, for he was eight years old when his father sold the farm and moved to New York. Danny remembered everything else that had happened in the last five dreadful years; his father's white face and cry of terror when he found he had been robbed of all the money he had on earth; the poverty, the sickness, the dreary hunt for work; the fever that took his father away, and the cough that killed his mother. Danny didn't like to think of these things as he tramped along day after day.

It was just before his mother died that she called him to her bedside and told him that after she was gone she wanted him to go back to the country. "Don't stay here in this dreadful city, my boy," she murmured. "It has killed your father and me. Go back to the hills and the woods. You'll find friends there. Tell them who you are, and they'll take you in and give you work and start you in life. I can rest better if you'll promise me."

So Danny promised. And the day after his mother's funeral he took a prolonged survey of the bare, cheerless room in an east side back tenement, packed up one or two little keepsakes of his mother, said good-by to the sobbing, kindly Irish woman who had mothered him in his sorrow, and set his little face westward.

That's why Danny became a tramp.

It was late in the fall when he struck Allegany County. The leaves were gone from the trees and the ground was stiff and hard. Here and there as he pegged along he met great wagons loaded with rosy apples and golden pumpkins. Sometimes the farmers who drove them would toss him an apple, and oh! how good it tasted to the hungry boy, whose appetite was whetted by the keen air.

His mother had told him to seek the village of Clinton and inquire for Squire Josiah Brown. Mrs. Brown was her schoolgirl friend, she had said, and would take him in until he could get a place to work, while the Squire was a just and kindly man who would do what was right by him for his parents' sake. So Danny's inquiries were ever for the village of Clifton, just on the line between Cattaraugus and Allegany counties.

It was the day before Thanksgiving when the footsore and weary lad sat down in the woods to rest and eat the scraps of food a farmer's wife had given him. The sun shone brightly, though the air was biting.

The boy was so tired that in spite of his efforts to keep awake he was dosing, when he was suddenly roused by childish voices, and, starting up, saw two little girls with baskets in their hands regarding him gravely. They were evidently on a nutting excursion, and presently the elder, a little maid of about nine, ventured to approach him and offer him some of their spoils. Danny bashfully accepted the nuts, and entered far enough into conversation to learn that they lived "over there," pointing vaguely across the cut, where the track ran, and that they were gathering nuts for the Thanksgiving dinner on the morrow.

Danny noted their neat frocks, clean pinafores and warm coats, and, feeling rather ashamed of his patches and the shoes through which his bruised feet were bursting, volunteered no information about himself, but rather hoped they would soon go, though their friendliness had warmed his lonely heart. But he was anxious to push on to Clifton, which he knew was now only a mile or so away.

The little girls soon said "good-by," and, taking the path the other side of the brook, passed down the slope to the deep cut where the railroad track lay.

Danny was just stooping over to pick up his poor little bundle, preparatory to resuming his tramp, when he heard an awful scream of distress.

He dropped his bundle, and, running to the edge of the ravine, looked over.

The elder of the little girls had crossed the track in safety and stood on the opposite side screaming madly: "Baby, baby; come, come quick!"

Baby, only five, stood right on the track, seemingly fascinated by the sight of the great shining monster dashing round the curve straight upon her.

The engineer was leaning half way out the cab, with a face as white as death. The bell was wildly ringing and the whistle blowing frantically, but baby did not move.

Poor Danny was only a boy, you know. He felt his heart leap to his throat and his legs shake under him, but he didn't hesitate. He gave one jump, landed by baby, pushed her off the track and rolled after her, just as the cowcatcher struck his shoulder.

When Danny came to himself he was lying in the arms of a big, brawny man, down whose rugged cheeks tears were dropping. There was a group of men about him. A white-haired man held something to his lips, and Danny heard him say, "He's coming round all right. But what a marvelous escape!"

"Are ye all right, me boy?" anxiously asked the big, tender-hearted engineer, who was holding him.

"I guess so," said Danny, rather feebly, as he drank from the cup held to his lips. "Is the baby safe?"

"Yes, you little hero," cried a young man in the group. "It was the bravest deed ever done."

Just then there was a stir and a commotion, and a tall man, dressed in overalls and wearing a flapping broad-brimmed hat, hurried up, exclaiming:

"Whar's the boy that saved my little Janie? Let me have him," and he lifted him right out of the engineer's arms. "You brave little man, where d'ye come from?"

"From New York," said Danny, faintly.

"Hain't got no home?"

"No."

"What's your folks—your pa and ma?"

"They're dead, sir."

There was silence for a moment, and then the farmer cried: "Then all you gentlemen here witness what I say. From this moment this 'ere boy's my son, to raise and care fur."

When the train had vanished around the curve, and the farmer had carried Danny up the slope, the boy said: "You're awful kind sir, but my mother made me promise to find Squire Brown, of Clifton, and he would help me to get work. Maybe you know him?"

The farmer's face wore a queer expression as he said: "Wall, yes, I know him. Who was your mother, son?"

Danny told him all his story. The farmer listened intently, and when the boy had finished said: "Wall, you must spend Thanksgivin' with us, anyhow, and if you don't want to stay longer, we'll see what Squire Brown will do."

Half-way across the fields they came upon the farmer's wife hastening to meet them. She literally fell on Danny and hugged him much to his embarrassment.

When they passed through the orchard Danny gave a great start; when he saw the barn he rubbed his eyes as if he were half awake, and when they entered the big kitchen of the red farmhouse he turned pale and trembled

"My—what—why," Danny stammered, looking about.

"My boy," said the farmer solemnly, as he took the little wanderer's hands, "you've come home. This was your father's farm. You see, you've approached it from the back. If you'd gone ter the village you'd have come another way and mebbe wouldn't have been turned round. But you're some home—your home as long as you want ter stay. This here's your mother, if you kin call her that, and that baby there whose life you've saved is your little sister."

"Mamma, mamma," he cried, "Am I like that? Am I like that?"

His mother looked and saw nothing unusual. Of course the reflection represented the little boy's head upside down, but she didn't think of that, and informed the youth that he did resemble the image.

"Well, mamma," said Freddy, his eyes filling with tears, "will you please leave Susan put me to bed? If-if-if I've already g—got upside down"—here he began to cry, "I can't-have-any-any more dinner. Is-s-up-pose."

BRINGING HOME THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

Thanksgiving and Giving.

The institution of Thanksgiving is an old one, and a very sweet and precious one it is. It seems very meet to give thanks for what we receive, and there is never a time when we do not have something to be thankful for. The Hebrews always gave a tenth of their increase to the Lord, and they were blessed in so doing. It is nothing that we of to-day cannot do, and receive like blessing. We are not called upon to sacrifice our live stock on formal altars, but we can lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven by giving of what we have to those who need. "He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again."

In St. Petersburg.

"What part of the turkey do you prefer?" asked the American minister at his Thanksgiving dinner.

"Eh? Constantinople," replied his Imperial majesty of Russia absently.

Jealous of the Canary.

A lonely turkey trembling sang
"Oh, what a lovely thing
My lot would be, if 'twere to sit
Inside a cage, and sing."

"I'd like to stay," said Danny, whose heart was overflowing now, "if Squire Brown thinks best."

At this the farmer shouted with glee. "Squire Brown's all right," he said. "Fer Danny, my boy, he ain't justice of the peace no longer. He's a plain farmer, now, an' he bought this here farm two years ago. Danny, my boy, I'm Squire Brown," and then and there, the Squire arose, and snapping his fingers, proceeded from very joy to dance an ungainly double shuffle on the kitchen floor.

Well, Danny's long tramp was over. He was home again at last. Home in time for the happiest of Thanksgivings, including probably the finest dinner to which a boy ever sat down.

Freddy's Fear.

It was at the Thanksgiving dinner, and Freddy, aged six, was seated at the festive board. He caught sight of a reflection of himself in the concave curve of some fluted silver, and a great look of fear stole over his chubby face.

Thanksgiving Day Pastry.

In the English homes of the Colonists, a deep-sided baking dish was filled with fruit, flavored toothsomely with spice and well-sprinkled with sugar. An inverted cup was placed in the center to draw the juices away from the edge, and the whole was covered with a great roof of rich pastry and baked till crust and contents were done. This was a fruit pudding. A tart was made by covering the bottom of a shallow dish with rolled-out pastry spread thickly with cooked fruit, which in turn was crossed and over-crossed with strips of paste and baked in an oven.

The Colonial modification of these dainties was the truly American pie. Of hothouse and garden fruits, to make it with there was no supply, but the undergrowth of the bush and bramble that the virgin forests shadowed, gave a rich harvest of raspberries, whortleberries and blackberries which were delicious both before and after cooking and when carefully dried, most useful through the winter as piefillers. What little of the precious sugar of commerce was possessed by the early settlers was carefully preserved in silver or old china sugar bowls for the use of invalids, but such friendly Indians as became willing, if independent, servitors of the whites, soon communicated the secret of the inexhaustible sweetness that hid in the maple trees. The aboriginal method of sugaring the sap was adopted and improved upon, and before long maple sugar was a very desirable commodity, easily exchanged, on the arrival of trading ships, for their coveted merchandise.

It would be interesting to know when pumpkins and their resulting pies became known, but sure it is, that ever since the dawn of pumpkin pie, it has had in American hearts a significance synonymous with patriotism, and also symbolic of gratitude, for since its invention it has been indispensable at the Thanksgiving feast whether public or private. Whittier, our most loyal poet, gives a song in its praise:

"On Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored,
When the care-wearied man seeks his mother once more,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before—
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye,
What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie?"

But why put a p in the middle of the pumpkin? The letter was silent on the lips of our ancestors and is unuttered by all of their descendants except the ultra precise. The woró is not correct either with or without the silent letter; the big yellow fruit of the vine being really a pompion, so it is the k that should be abstained from by scholarly pie-eaters.

Said the Football Player to the Turkey.

"Old bird, you're not in it any more."

Culinary Hint for Thanksgiving.

If the Thanksgiving turkey presents itself rather lean and dry, strips of salt pork laid over it and under it will be found to much improve its flavor. Use the liquid to baste it thoroughly. A half pound of pork to a six-pound turkey is about the right proportion. If the double roasting pan is used, doing away with basting, two or three slices only should be placed on top of the fowl.

Turkey-Dressing.

Thanksgiving is the day of all the year when the cranberry crop gets saucy.

The American public to the turkey gobbler: "I've got a bone to pick with you to-morrow."

Thanksgiving day is supposed to be a time for giving thanks and not for "kicking," and yet the day is devoted all over the country to football.

First Turkey Gobbler—"Where's that brat of mine that was playing about here a minute ago?" Second Gobbler—"Just gone into the house to be dressed for dinner."

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Ernest Huhn, Superintendent of the Eagle Bird Mine at Maybert, California, fell 600 feet down the shaft, and was instantly killed.

The schooner Antelope capsized near the mouth of Grand Haven Harbor, Michigan, and the three men composing her crew were drowned.

George Smith was shot in mistake for a deer by a companion, Richard Raynor, near Bohemia, Long Island, and died of his injuries.

School boys dug a cave on a vacant lot in St. Louis, and the roof caved in. Henry Raedner, aged 8 years, was killed, and Herman Walkinford, aged 12 years, was badly hurt.

A fierce sand storm has prevailed at Oklahoma and Cherokee strip for the past week. At Perry the fires in the business section were extinguished by order of the city authorities.

The steamer Crown of England was wrecked on a reef off Santa Monica, California. The news was brought to that place by the mate and five seamen; the rest of the crew were left on the reef.

A 12-year-old son of R. J. Maury was caught by a sash in a school-house window at Marion, Illinois, and was strangled to death. It is supposed that he tried to climb through the window to get his gloves, and was caught by the sash.

John Washburn, Jr., a boy at Sing Sing, New York, fired a shot-gun into a keg of powder in Abraham Jones's sporting goods store. The powder exploded, Washburn was killed and the building was destroyed by the fire that followed. The boy did not know the gun was loaded.

The steamer Creole Prince, at New York, from Trinidad and Demerara, brought two out of three survivors of the abandoned schooner Coronet, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, who were picked up at sea on the outward voyage by the same steamer. Four of the schooner's crew were washed overboard and drowned.

A fierce wind and dust storm struck the city of Denver from the north, filling the air so that it was impossible to see across the street for a long time. Many plate glass windows and awnings were destroyed. The temperature fell 20 degrees in 30 minutes, and later in the day a wet snow began falling.

MEDIATION NOT WANTED.

Japan Declines the Offer Made by Our Government.

The Japanese Government replied to the note of United States Minister Dun asking whether a tender by the President of the United States of his good offices in the interest of restoring peace in the East would be agreeable to Japan. The Minister is informed that, although the friendly sentiments which prompted the offer are deeply appreciated, the success of the Japanese arms has been such that China should approach Japan directly on the subject.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.		
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@ $ 3 85
High Grade Extra		3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59	59½
CORN—No. 2 White	54	54½
OATS—Southern & Penn.	35	35½
RYE—No. 2	53	54
HAY—Choice Timothy	12 00	12 50
Good to Prime	11 00	11 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 00	10 50
Wheat Blocks	5 50	6 00
Oat Blocks	7 00	7 50
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@ 4 80
No. 2		60
PEAS—Standards	1 60	2 00
Seconds		80
CORN—Dry Pack		85
Moist		75
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS	6½	@ ?
City Cows	4½	4¾
Southern No. 2	3½	3¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—Burbanks	45	@ 55
ONIONS	40	50
PROVISIONS.		
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.		@ 8
Clear ribsides	8½	9
Hams	11½	12
Mess Pork, per bar		15 00
LARD—Crude		6½
Best refined		8¾
BUTTER.		
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	22	@ 24
Under fine	21	22
Creamery Rolls	21	22
CHEESE.		
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	11¾	@ 11¾
N. Y. flats	11¾	12
Skim Cheese	6	8
EGGS.		
EGGS—State	22	@ 23
North Carolina	18	19
LIVE POULTRY.		
CHICKENS—Hens	8½	@ 9
Ducks, per lb	8¾	9
TOBACCO.		
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@ 2 30
Sound common	3 00	4 00
Middling	6 00	7 00
Fancy	10 00	12 00
LIVE STOCK.		
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 35	@ 4 50
Good to Fair	4 00	4 25
SHEEP	1 50	2 75
Hogs	5 10	5 10
FURS AND SKINS.		
MUSKRAT	10	@ 11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
Skunk Black	—	80
Opossum	22	23
Mink	—	80
Otter	—	4 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	3 10	@ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	58¾	58¾
RYE—Western	48	50
CORN—No. 2	59	60
OATS—No. 3	38	38¼
BUTTER—State	16	26
EGGS—State	24	25
CHEESE—State	8¼	10¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59¾	59¾
CORN—No. 3	52¾	53
OATS—N. 2	37¾	37¾
BUTTER—State	25	25½
EGGS—Penns. ft	24	25

E CENTRE REPORTER.

D. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 29

LEADERS are wanted.

THE president would not allow the white-house stable bosses to dock the horses' tails. Sensible for Cleveland, as in many other things.

DUKES die as well as the rest of us. Charles Augusto, hereditary grand duke of Sax-Weimar, died last week. The cause of the duke's death was inflammation of the lungs, just what kills folks hereabouts sometimes.

Gov. Hastings has returned again to his home at Bellefonte, having hid away from the avalanche of office seekers that had well nigh snowed him under. May he and Mrs. Hastings enjoy their Thanksgiving gobbler in quiet to-day.

DR. OSLER, of Johns Hopkins, says that pneumonia can neither be aborted nor cut short. It is a self-limited disease and runs its course uninfluenced by any medicine we might administer. We think the eminent Dr. carries a level head.

THERE is no room for Democratic strife over the responsibility for party defeat. In its impartiality the cyclone struck the extreme advocates of free trade and the extreme conservatives with equal force. The chief lesson of the elections is the necessity for harmony and for a thorough reorganization of the party.

WITH such a rush were the 50 million bonds issued by the administration sought for by capitalists at home and abroad, that the enemies of the administration had to hold their breath at this evidence of the excellent credit of the government. The subscriptions were three times the sum of the bonds offered, and the treasury has gained a handsome sum in premiums. This proves the utmost confidence reposed by the entire business world in the Cleveland administration.

THE advocates of tariff reform have demonstrated that they are right in the direction of increasing the foreign market for American products.

Only a few months ago the Japanese government awarded to an American firm a contract for 370,000,000 feet iron pipe. The Engineering and Mining Journal, speaking of this important victory of our iron industries, says that "the securing of such a contract in the face of the determined opposition of both British and Belgian bidders, is an unquestioned proof of the ability of American manufacturers to enlarge the markets for their product.

THE BONDS ALL TAKEN.

The credit of the government under Cleveland is most gratifying. Bonds to the amount of fifty millions were offered, and the demand for them was just three times that amount, showing that the credit of the government stands at the top notch.

The secretary of the treasury has accepted the proposal of John A. Stewart, president of the United States trust company, and his associates to purchase the entire issue of five per cent. bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, at $117,077, and accrued interest from Nov. 1.

The proceeds of the bonds under this bid will be $49,617.62 greater than they would be if the other highest bids were accepted.

A very important advantage to the government in accepting this bid is the fact that all the gold will be furnished and none drawn from the treasury. It is also more convenient and less expensive to the department to deal with one party rather than many.

A Large Deficiency.

When John Wanamaker was at the head of the postoffice department he extended the free delivery and brought the receipts and expenditures nearly equal with each other, and thought that by another year the receipts should fully equal the expenditures. A dispatch from Washington, dated the 11th inst. states that the revenues for the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows a falling off, while the expenditures have increased. The deficiency for the fiscal year of 1893 was $506,763, while the deficiency for 1894 is $9,243,935. The decrease of receipts was $816,454, and the increase of expenditures $3,250,309. The total expenditures of 1894 are $84,234,414 and the receipts $65,080,479. The department suffered losses amounting to $63,882 by outstanding bad debts and compromises with debtors. The differences will be made up by appropriations.

—A complete line of horse blankets from 75 cents up at Boozer Bros.

The Chinese Army.

By a well known traveler, these interesting points are given:

Chinese soldiers march anyhow. Their armament is in the highest degree varid; one has a rifle; a second, a sword; a third, both rifle and sword; a fourth, a spear; in fact, so diverse is their armament that it is impossible to describe the numerous variations. The non-commissioned officers possess revolvers and swords, but the officers are entirely unarmed. At first sight this seems remarkable, but one speedily becomes accustomed to this characteristic peculiarity of the Chinese army; the more so when one suddenly recollects that the greater number of Chinese officers receive no special training in the knowledge of their duties, and that scarcely a tenth part of them even know how to shoot.

Shooting with the bow, on horseback and on foot, fencing, and skill in carrying and hurling weights—such is the syllabus of the present imperial examination for the highest grades, that is for doctors of military science.

Various utterly senseless acrobatic feats (for instance, they turn somersaults, in order to deceive the enemy by a pretended wound, and simultaneously enable them to touch him with their long lance, or, still better, compel the feeble infantry to attack and deal blows with their exceptionally heavy and long spears), roaring to frighten the enemy, certain strange dances at stated intervals, in which unaimed fire is carried on, solely to create noise.

The parades are characterized by the quantity of ornamental arms and frequent genuflexions. An immensity of glittering banners, the moans of the rebecks, the yells of the soldiers, their whimsical grimaces, or, on the other hand, their stealthily crawling toward an imaginary enemy, all this throws into ecstasies of delight the appointed military inspectors and corps commanders, who naively imagine that the whole range of military science is included in such childish folly.

It is enough to say that the soldier does as he pleases with his breech-loading rifle; he shortens it by cutting off a piece from the breech or muzzle, uses it as a handspike, or by tying two rifles together forms a litter. The rifles of the Yoons are covered with rust; frequently the back and fore sights are broken off, for the western Chinaman does not understand their use, and finally their barrels are bent and in places indented.

The Companion's Calendar

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION has just published a calendar for 1895 which is a work of art—indeed, three works of art in one. Scenes typical of three seasons of the year, Winter, Summer, Autumn, are shown. The first picture represents a mother and son pausing in their walk in a snowy field, across which a rabbit is running, much to the amusement of the boy.

The artist in the summer scene has pictured three children rowing down a winding river; and were it not for the apples which fill the pan in her arms, one would scarcely imagine that the graceful girl in the third picture was typical of autumn. Around the pictures are grouped the monthly calendars, tied together with ribbons.

This attractive calendar and a full Prospectus for 1895 will be sent free upon application, to any one considering a subscription to THE COMPANION. From no other paper can so much entertainment and instruction be obtained for so little money (only $1.75 a year.) If you subscribe now you will receive the paper until January 1, 1895, and for a full year from that date, including the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.
Boston, Mass.

Local Items.

Snowsquall Sunday night, with half inch of snow, the fourth so far.

Monday was bright and cold.

Wednesday cloudy and raw wind.

Hunters as a general thing, are having poor luck this fall.

Deer hunting should be prohibited for the next 3 or 5 years.

Pork is plenty at 5 and 6 dressed.

Wheat and corn are 50c in this market; oats 35 to 40.

Lard is worth 10c; eggs 20; butter is 20c.

Potatoes are 50; beef 5 to 7.

Sausages 10; liver wurst 8.

Jes Long shot a wild turkey.

The Shamokin hunters up to Sunday had 3 rabbits, a small deer, and a few pheasants.

We guess when the Shamokin hunters reach home they won't have a brass band to meet them at the station.

Mifflin County Deaths.

Near Reedsville, November 14th, James S. Brisbin, in the 73d year of his age.

At Harrisburg, November 17, Mrs. Mary Ann Carpenter, of Lewistown, aged about 63 years.

In Derry township, Mifflin county, November 20th, Joseph Mohler, aged 69 years.

—Price, quality and style are prominent factors when you are buying clothing. Purchasers will find these to their advantage at Lewins, Bellefonte. No shoddy in the house.

AARONSBURG.

Interesting Happenings of the Past Week from our Neighboring Burg.

Mrs. Charles Bressler died on the 21st inst. and was buried on the following Saturday morning the 24th, at St. Pauls. She had been sick with consumption for more than a year.

Gephart, the man who drove from Kansas to Nittany Valley with a pair of mules and covered wagon, with his family visited in this neighborhood last Saturday and Sunday. The equipage is sure to attract attention where the story has been published.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Yearick are in Philadelphia, and expect to spend a few weeks in the city. They go there annually about this time to visit their sons, Harry and Gross Yearick.

Our merchants are "cutting" and the people are getting the benefit; you can buy nice brown sugar for 3½ cents per pound, roasted coffee 21 cents, crackers 4 cents; about down to wholesale prices.

Israel Weaver has bought the old Acker homestead from Samuel Boyer for $325.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has received one of the largest stocks of clothing ever received in this part of the state. When you buy from him you get the latest and best to be had for the money. Go and see his stock.

—Lap and fur robes, a fine and complete assortment at Boozer Bros.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

THE INDEPENDENT
NEW YORK.

A Religious, Literary and Family Newspaper.

Undenominational, unbiased and impartial. A paper for clergymen, scholars, teachers, business men and families. It discusses every topic of the day—religious, theological, political, literary, social, artistic and scientific. Its contributed articles are by the most eminent writers of the English language.

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Fine Arts, Sanitary, Missions,
Religious Intelligence,
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A paper for SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS, those who have a FARM, GARDEN OR HOUSE PLANTS.

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Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or at that rate for any part of a year.

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Decoration and Flowering Plants,

Bulbs, Seeds and Cut Flowers.

House Decorations and Funeral Designs a Specialty.

As late Head Gardener at State College, I am prepared to lay out Lawns and Flower Beds for the public at reasonable rates.

BALDWIN,

Store, 210 W. High, Bellefonte.

Those who prefer can leave order at the Reporter office, where prices can be seen. 22nov94

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to trust my wife Jennie on my account as she has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I will not pay any debts contracted by her unless compelled by law. WM. H. STOVER,
nov22-3t Centre Hall.

CAUTION.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased at constable's sale the horses cattle, implements, wagons, grain, and all other personal property of Howard Fetterolf, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same in any manner, as it will remain in his possession at our pleasure.
JOHN SPANGLER,
nov15-3t Wm. GOSS.

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For illustrated catalogue address,
JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal,
nov1y Lock Haven.

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ALL DRUGGISTS. SAFE AND SURE. ASK FOR TANSY PILLS. FOR WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

SPECIAL AD.

For the purpose of telling you about our

LADIES' COATS
AND
.... CAPES ....
AND
Misses' and Children's Coats.

We guarantee ours to be the best made, most perfect fitting, best materials used, and most stylish goods that have ever been brought to this market at prices that defy competition, not only in this market but New York and Philadelphia markets.

LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING:

Coats Worth	$14.00	Our Price	$10.50
" "	12.00	" "	9.00
" "	10.00	" "	8.50
" "	9.50	" "	7.00
" "	7.00	" "	5.50
" "	6.50	" "	5.00
" "	6.00	" "	4.00
" "	5.00	" "	3.50
" "	3.50	" "	3.00
" "	3.00	" "	2.50

Misses' Coats from 4 years up to 14 years: $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00 and 7.00.

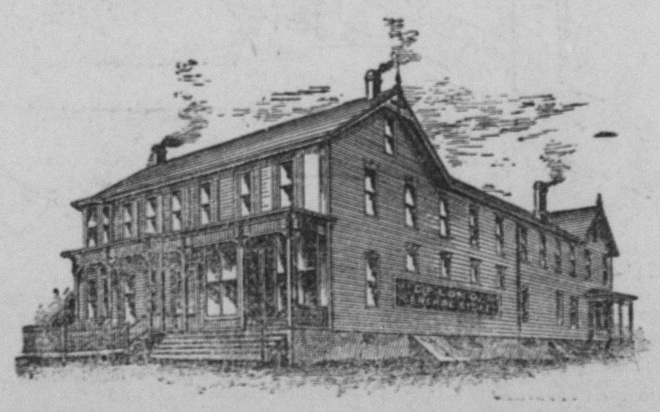
We guarantee these prices to be from 50c to $1.00 lower on each Coat than any place in the State.

Ladies' Capes trimmed in Fur and other fashionable trimmings: $2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and $10.00.

The above are all new goods and bought within the last two weeks direct from the largest manufacturers in New York.

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

- FALL OPENING! -



PRICES THAT KNOCK THEM ALL OUT!

We undersell all our competitors and will show you the Bargains on new goods bought direct from the largest manufacturers and dealers in eastern cities. Our competitors will not and dare not meet our prices. We have the largest stock of Clothing, Underwear, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, etc., in the valley.

$3,000 Worth of Merchandise Must be Sold in 20 Days.

3 yds Toweling	10c	Ladies' Facinators, were 50c, now	33c
3 lbs good Brown Sugar	10c	Ladies' Ice Wool Facinators, were 90c now	60c
4 lbs Raisins	25c	Floss, same as Ice Wool, per oz	10c
Carpet, 1 yd. wide	19c	Umbrellas	50c
Stair Carpet	15c	Ladies Wool Mittens, were 48c now	25c
2 lbs. Evaporated Peaches	26c	Men's Fine Shirts, were 49c, now	25c
Red Blankets, per pair, were 99c, now	58c	" Underwear, were 40c, now	17½c
Rag Carpet, 1 yd. wide	43c	" " 60c, now	37½c
Best Blue Prints	6c	Men's Overcoats	6.00 now 4.50
Lace Curtins, per pair, were 60c now	39c	Men's Dress Overcoats	12.00 now 8.75
Swiss Curtins per pair, were 10c, now	7c	" " "	11.00 now 8.50
24 in Red Handkerchiefs	5c	Boys " "	2.75 now 1.93
Good Corsets	25c	" " "	4.25 now 3.37
Ladies' Vests, were 50c, now	33c	" " "	6.25 now 5.25
Ladies' Vests, were 45c, now	25c	Boys' Suits, 4 to 13 years	1.37
Ladies' and Children's Combination Suits also in stock		" " "	1.69
Apron and Dress Gingham	4 to 6c	" " "	2.10
Elderdown Coating, was 48c, now	25c	Men's Suits,	7.50 now 5.25
Children's Sacks, were 48c, now	25c	"	9.00 now 6.75
Children's Caps	10c	"	10.00 now 8.50
Children's Plush Caps, were 60c now	25c	"	9.50 now 8.00
		Youth's Suits	3.90 to 5.00

BIG DRIVE IN BOOTS AND SHOES!

Exceptional reductions in Boots and Shoes. Original prices cut in half, and you get it.

C. P. LONG,
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1861--1894.

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TOWN TOPICS,
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(32 PAGES.) NEW YORK. (THURSDAY.)

Is universally recognized as the most complete weekly journal in the world.

Its "saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news, especially of the doings of the 400 of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all over the world, is not equalled by any newspaper. Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Literary Show"—notes on current literature—is by the cleverest of reviewers. Its "Afield and Afloat" makes it the most interesting paper for all lovers of sport—yatching, football, rowing, shooting, fishing, etc. Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest. Its stories are by the best writers—among them Amélie Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker ("Lance Falconer,") Barry Pain, Paul Bourget, Rudyard Kipling, Ambrose Bierce, etc., etc., and are, even if a trifle risqué, yet always clever, bright and pretty. In addition to all this there is each week a supplement, portrait of some man eminent in his walk of life.

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MILLHEIM.

The United Evangelicals Making Preparations to Build a Church.

Hog butchering is in full blast and quite a number of large hogs are being slaughtered.

H. E. Duck killed a hog last week that tipped the scales at 484—the heaviest one killed in the town.

Joseph Miller, of Rebersburg, killed a hog this season that weighed 514. Bully for Joe.

John Sehleiffer, of North street, bought the two properties of the late Allison Miller for the sum of $440. It was sold by Dr. Frank, the administrator of said decedent.

The new culvert on North street, near the Reformed church is quite an improvement on the old one, which was put there by the management of the pike company.

Winter is here and yet there are quite a number of defective board walks that should be attended to.

Dr. F. F. Wetzel is putting in a double embankment on his property near Joe Swangers, which we hope will fully meet with his expectations.

Mrs. John Nagle of Philadelphia, is on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Rebecca Musser for a week or two.

Since the election our town is full of commercial travelers every day; among them were M. L. Wagonseller, Ed. Simpson, Charley Shires; Newty Reber, "Fatty" Wilson and S. S. Bickel; some on their way up Salt river and others coming down.

There are one or two applicants for positions in this neck o'woods, under the incoming administratoin of Hastings. "To the victors belong the spoils."

J. P. Gephart, esq., of Bellefonte, paid our town a flying trip last week on business, and shook hands with his many friends here.

The "United Evangelicals" of this locality will build a church here next spring. Preparations are now being made.

"Nerve" the bright little daughter of James C. Smith, who is in the hospital at Philadelphia for treatment, is improving and ere many weeks will be restored to health.

Mrs. Cal. Clark who has been on the sick list for some weeks is able to be about again.

The condition of Snyder Tobias of North street, who has been confined to the house for months, is not improving any. His limbs are perfectly paralyzed and must be handled like a little child.

The party of hunters, eight in number, who were camped at State Ridge for nearly two weeks, returned home last Saturday bringing with them one deer; the deer was shot by Milford Stover.

A very large bear was shot last week on Swift Run, near a place called Point Lookout, in Mifflin county, by a party of hunters from Herndon.

J. P. Gephart has put up a neat and substantial fence on North street above the Gallery and also a new roof on the store portico, and has put a gate on the iron fence which incloses the gang way into the cellar, thus making it safe for pedestrians. It is hoped that these improvements will not be interfered with; he gives notice by printed handbills, that any interference with these improvements will be punished to the full extent of the law. Boys keep hands off or you will get into trouble.

Pierce Single of North street, moved to some place near Snow Shoe to work in a lumber camp.

Nev. Auman has opened an oyster saloon in the same room that he occupied last summer as an ice cream saloon. Oysters served in all styles.

Pork 5 cents, beef 5½ to 7, eggs 20, butter 20, potatoes 50, turkeys 7, chickens 5 to 6, onions 50, flour 75 sack B. wheat 3½ pound, corn meal 2 cents per pound, corn 45, are the markets.

At the Musser House thirteen rats were caught in one night in a wire trap last week. As soon as the trap is full, which will hold about one hundred, Dan Guilford, the hostler, will ship them to China for the heathen Chinese.

John H. Womer, the tax collector, and daughter Maud, were visiting friends in Nittany Valley and Lock Haven for three or four days last week. John reports having a very pleasant as well as a profitable time.

Dr. Fred. E. Gutelius, who left here a few weeks ago to take up his residence in Washington, D. C., is at present nursing a sore arm on account of vaccination. When Fred. got to Washington he was required by the authorities to be vaccinated.

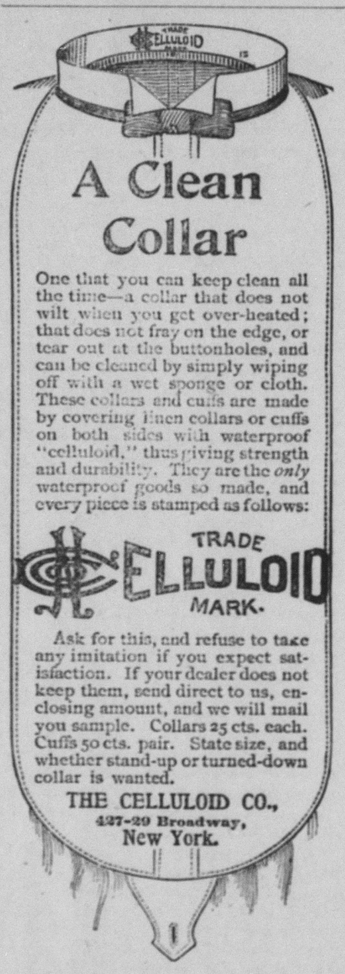
A. B. McMullen and Jerome Spigelmyer have started a coal yard here which will be a great convenience and accommodation to our people as well as Brush Valley. They sell coal as cheap as it can be bought at Coburn, thus saving five miles of a drive and toll besides. Patronize them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Quite a number of our people are attending court this week, witnesses in constable Mench's assault and battery case which occurred at Coburn just before the election.

W. A. Tobias has a farm in Bald Eagle Valley, near Unionville, which he would like to sell or rent. Any one wishing this farm can find out all about it by corresponding with him or see him in person. A good chance for a live, energetic man.

Adam McAfee, esq., of Harrisburg, says that if his Democratic friends of Millheim, who sent him a barrel of apples this fall, will stop over at Harrisburg on their way up Salt river, they will be royally entertained at his residence on Market street "at the same old price."

Henry Wilson, the postmaster at Welshton, Florida, says he cured a case of diarrhoea of long standing in six hours, with one small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. What a pleasant surprise that must have been to the sufferer. Such cures are not unusual with this remedy. In many instances only one or two doses are required to give permanent relief. It can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.



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Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

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A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

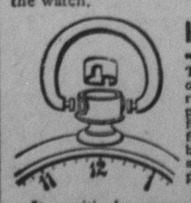
Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Sol," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d. N. Y. Cavalry and of the 13th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows:

"Several of us old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills, all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies."—Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 5, 1892.

These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. six bottles $5, express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.



Here's the idea

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filled or other watch cases bearing this trade mark——

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

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No. Shares.	Cost per mo.	Total cost.	Full Value.
1	$ 60	$ 54 60	$ 100 00
3	1 80	163 80	300 00
5	3 00	273 00	500 00
10	6 00	546 00	1000 00
15	9 00	819 60	1500 00
20	12 00	1092 00	2000 00
25	15 00	1365 00	2500 00

BORROWER.

Estimated cost to Borrower.

No. Shares.	Cash Recd.	Cost per mo.	Total
1	$ 100 00	$ 1 60	$ 145 60
2	200 00	3 20	291 20
3	300 00	4 80	436 80
4	400 00	6 40	582 40
5	500 00	8 00	728 00
6	600 00	9 60	873 60
7	700 00	11 20	1019 20
8	800 00	12 80	1164 80
9	900 00	14 40	1310 40
10	1000 00	16 00	1456 00

For the Person with Money.

OUR PAID UP STOCK.

Shares	Cash payment.	Par Value.	Annual In. ret'd.	Total In. ret'd	Full amt. Real'd.
1	$ 70 60	$ 100 00	$ 4 20	$ 33 60	$ 133 60
2	140 00	200 00	8 40	67 20	267 20
3	210 00	300 00	12 60	100 80	400 80
4	280 00	400 00	16 80	134 80	534 40
5	350 00	500 00	21 50	168 00	668 00
7	490 00	700 00	29 40	235 20	935 20
10	700 00	1000 00	42 00	336 00	1336 00
15	10 0 00	1500 00	63 00	504 60	20 4 00
20	1400 00	2000 00	84 00	672 00	2672 00
30	2100 00	3000 00	126 00	1080 00	4008 00
50	3500 00	5000 00	210 00	1680 00	6680 00

A membership fee of one dollar per share must be accompanied with this stock.

This stock pays over 12 per cent. Interest, and is not Taxable in this State.

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Livery Stable attached. May19-6m

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1894

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.50 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10.25 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD

5.57 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 12.25 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M.	A M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 55		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 08		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 29	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 1

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 20 a m, 5 02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 09 p m on Sundays trains leave montandon 10.18 a. m., and 7.58 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.20 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

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WILDER WITH THE WITS.

He Heard All the Drolleries of Cleveland, Harrison and Depew.

How Great Men Make Fun—The Merry Little Man Writes About the Amenities of the Wine and Walnut Period.

[COPYRIGHT, 1894.]

They do such things and they say such things—at dinners.

During the day after-dinner speakers make their livings with their heads, at night they make speeches with their hearts.

At big dinners you get souls set to Dvorak symphonies. The "inmost me" percolates through the diaphragm of the day-worker and drops out at the joint of the tongue—word by word. The smoke of the work-a-day world breaks up and scatters and disappears in a breeze of bon mots.

Imagine Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad, cracking jokes, even in his mind, during business hours. He dare not. They would pop like torpedoes all along the track and result finally in a general wreck from end to end of the Vanderbilt system.

No; President Depew thinks no trifles "during hours." If he do, Col. Duval smothers them in committee, and they die a deserved death.

But, oh, what a difference in the evening!

Dr. Depew then pulls down the blind on President Depew and gives Chauncey a chance. Thus at dinners, he comes to be "Our Chauncey."

Gen. Horace Porter has wit, humor, memory, but he lacks the magnetism and "go" of "Chauncey."

Dr. Depew's great power lies in his power for trotting up the right word at the winning time, as when at a late hour one evening he compared himself to the chamois because he found himself continually going from jag to jag.

Of all dinners, those of the Clover club stand unique for sparkle. It is hard to describe a Clover club dinner—might as well try to bottle up electricity. The company is a group of guyers. Moses P. Handy, a former president of the club—the gentleman who gave publicity to the world's fair—is a prince of guyers. By the by, he is the best dinner chairman I ever met.

One night at the Clover club in Philadelphia Handy arose, with Senator Jones, of Nevada, sitting near, and after having graphically outlined the attractive personality of that silver magnate by way of introduction, I noticed even that veteran of the upper house squirming and reddening in his seat, knowing well the guy guns that would be turned upon him as soon as he got upon his pins. He was visibly affected for the worse, but not more so than another gentleman, for no sooner had Handy worked the senator up almost to the starting point than he said: "Notwithstanding such seductive talent within reach, we can peg a hole higher by calling upon Col. Thomas Ochiltree, of Earth, who will now address you." It is needless to say that both gentlemen looked as if they had just been shot out by mistake from Zalinski's dynamite gun on the Nictheroy and missed the mark.

And it came to pass in that time that the said Ochiltree had had his leg broken by the Pennsylvania railroad. He was suing the railroad because his leg was broken—or he was broke—one or the other. The officials all knew of this, and yet loved him. One of these officials was present. Col. Ochiltree had been using crutches in order to keep the leg from healing while the suit was in progress. But it was foully suspected that he was merely doing the litigative limb. For one day, on seeing some pretty young lady friends across Chestnut street, he dropped his crutches, 'twas said, and went with a skip to greet them. When the colonel was called upon, the Pennsylvania officials remarked: Colonel, where are your crutches?"

"Under the table, where you will be before the dinner is over," and the scorer marked up a carom for the colonel against a goose-egg for the Pennsylvania potentate.

Among the gentlemen at that dinner were Charles Emory Smith, Gen. Magargee, Gov. Bunn, E. Burd Grubb, Edwin S. Stuart, John Russell Young, C. R. Deacon, A. K. McClure, James H. Heverin, Henry H. Bingham, Clayton McMichael, William M. Singerly, Frank Thomson, Albert G. Hetherington, J. William White and scores of famous guests from outside of Philadelphia.

Col. Ingersoll came in late, when Gov. Bunn, catching sight of him, exclaimed in the midst of the decorated and delicious surroundings: "Ah, colonel, this is heaven, no place for you here."

The colonel blushed up to where the roots of his hair ought to be, and was conspicuous for his silence, whether it was because he felt out of place in heaven, I don't know. He may go there yet in spite of himself.

Mr. Cleveland, also, was there. The guy was put out on him, but Mr. Cleveland was on his mettle and made one of the best speeches of his life.

Col. Cockerill came up for his share. But the colonel has been everything from drummer-boy in Sherman's army to editor in New York city, and, with all his modesty, is a match even for Handy.

Col. Cockerill is a dark horse for Depew's place as a dinner speaker, should Depew go first. But evidently the doctor is not anticipating any such thing. For at a press club dinner given to Cockerill five years ago Dr. Depew said in closing his remarks: "I trust that Col. Cockerill may enjoy a long life and that I may live to pronounce his funeral oration."

Senator Hill said a felicitous thing that night when in making the request to follow instead of preceed Dr. Depew on the programme, he remarked that "the state of New York ought not to overshadow the United States and he deferred to Mr. Depew." (Mr. Depew was then mentioned as a presidential possibility).

At a dinner given by W. J. Arkell to the newspaper men at Mt. McGregor it was understood that there should be no remarks except by President Harrison, who was the guest of honor, to be followed by some knick-knacks by myself.

I never enjoyed a dinner so little, though it was in the middle of the day. Up rose the president and made an impressive speech. The words kept buzzing in my ears, "Next comes his nibs; what'll he say. Oh, what'll he say!" In came Mt. Gregor. Then the president drifted to the death of Gen. Grant at that place—how eloquent he was on this point, but at the close. "All the air a solemn stillness held." Mirth of any kind was dead to the world.

Then came calls for me; but his nibs refused to get up. "You're a chump, said one friend." "What's the matter with you?" said another. After all was over the president approaching me said: "I didn't expect to speak of Gen Grant's death, but I knew your good taste would prevent you from saying anything of a jocular nature after I had done so."

By the bye! President Harrison could not be put down as a humorist, as I found out before the trip was ended. The party were going down the mountain to Saratoga in a special car. When walking down the aisle to where Mr. Harrison was sitting I said: "Mr. President, I am more than glad to have had you along on this jaunt. You will understand that a lot of people, a band of music and militia will be waiting to greet me at Saratoga. Of course, I don't like the crush, but I thought I might miss you, and simply came to say, that in case I do, good-by."

Not a smile! I went down the aisle to my seat feeling myself touching the floor with a thud at every step. At Saratoga I hurried to a landau and ordered to be driven rapidly to a private hotel so as to escape the great demonstration to the president. "Get along as quickly as you can," I said to the driver, and "he got"—through the band and the soldiers, who made way until we were blocked. Then formed the president's line; the way was opened and I found myself heading the line, much to my own discomfiture, though I was hailed by many friends, one of whom said afterward at the hotel: "You are a good fellow to work up an ad.," of which, however, I had no idea, as the very contrary was my intention.

In London it is custom, instead of a benefit, as we give in America, to have a dinner under the auspices of the actors' benevolent fund. At one dinner five thousand dollars were raised, which was expended for the actors of London. The admission fee was one guinea and everything was strictly conventional, after the English style. There was a man—the toastmaster—who stood behind the chair who would address the diners after this fashion: "I crave your attention. I ask you to drink to the health of her majesty, the queen. Fill the bumpers."

At an actor's benevolent fund dinner given in London in 1891, with Henry Irving in the chair, cards were furnished each one present with blanks to be filled by Christian and surname, residence and by the pounds, shillings and pence, either donated or put down as annual subscription.

At these English dinners the speeches have, of course, lots of meat in them, but they lack the gravy. They have a peculiar sort of help-me-over-the-fence kind of limp. They are slow and loggy by the side of American style. The Frenchman, if he be present, is so polite, with a dash of violet, you don't know whether he is going to say it or not, but he always suggests it.

Much depends upon the guest of these dinners. During the annual dinner of the Green Room club given at the Crystal Palace, London, at which among others were present Wilson Barrett, Comyns Carr, the late Harry Petit, Arthur Jones and Sir Augustus Harris, with Mr. Bancroft, chairman, an animated discussion arose at the wrong time in which the guests even got to calling one another names. Finally when I was called on I found myself in a most trying position in the midst of the excitement. But luckily I was followed by that king of story tellers, Nat Goodwin, who soon put them all in a good humor. By the way, it was Nat who said that "wit is the power to say what everybody else would have said, if he had thought of it."

In my remarks about Englishmen I must except Sir Edwin Arnold who is a prince of talkers as, also, is Henry Irving. Sir Edwin, speaking of Mr. Gladstone said that the premier lacked humor and that no one ever heard him make a witty remark, and further on in his talk said Sir Edwin: "Laughter lives next to the most tender tears." I supposed he must get this exquisite aptness of speech from his gifted American wife.

Many people have an idea that actors are poor talkers outside of their lines. The fact is they are becoming more adaptable every day. Mr. Irving can be very charming upon occasion, as he was at the dinner given him on his last visit to America by the Lotus club. What delicate humor this: "May I find even an increase of the consciousness of virtue which now and then animates you, for if it be a task to climb up additional steps it shows an amount of self belief which experience alone can prove justified, when after such a banquet as to-night you are not afraid to venture down them. Again, I understand that an inquiring mind at Detroit has discovered that our friend Bacon wrote not only the whole of Shakespeare, but also Christopher Marlowe, Edmund Spencer, and Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. I mention this to show you that even in New York you don't know everything, and that it is possible that you may wake one morning to learn that the spirit of Bacon dictated the constitution of the United States. But limited as your knowledge may be, there is no limit to your good will and your good fellowshop."

At the Lambs club dinners actors are to be heard at their best, though the playrights are in the lead. There is no more lovely wit anywhere than is heard upon such occasions from Gus Thomas, Sydney Rosenfeld, Milton Lackaye, Bronson Howard, Charley Hoyt, Nat Goodwin, Gus. Thomas, the gentleman with the mellow passionate throw of the Hawaiian seas in his eloquence, covers more keys perhaps than any man in this city. Had he been a lawyer his fame as an orator would have been world-wide.

When an American gets up at these English dinners, the Englishmen regard him with wide-eyed wonder. They expect to see him "blanketed" and flop around like the Vigilant did when she dropped in a dead faint by the side of the Valkyrie in the first day's race. They don't see it; the American carries his sail full of wind and after one or two glasses of wine you see him setting his spinnaker and as he comes around the lightship, the Britishers are too dumb with astonishment except to grunt: "He's a corker!" But the American has no cinch. Many of his most darling jokes fall as dead as mine did on Mr. Harrison. Of course, this does not apply to the Savage and Green Room clubs or clubs of that kind, where American humor has fought its way to the front and where by much practice the members have come to know the places where common courtesy demands a laugh. But they are improving, as I have discovered during my visits to England for the last ten years.

It would not do to omit here Johnny Wise or Col. Fellows, the two repartee and epigram men. At the dinner given three years ago at the Astor house to Judge Pryor, where Dr. Depew spoke of Cleveland as the typical American, Johnny Wise dropped into this pleasantry concerning Judge Pryor: "A word as to the honored guest. What is the name of that opera in which a wild boar rushes across the stage with flames breathing from his nostrils? Well, the name doesn't matter, but whenever I witness that scene in it, I think of the manner in which Roger A. Pryor edited the Richmond Enquirer. That is the kind of fiery cuss he was."

Parke Godwin's talks are full of meat, in fact he forgets himself and sometimes goes too long. Few men can make a quick speech.

Murat Halstead can write better than he can speak, but when you know him you can forgive all this.

Then let us be thankful for those dinners that after all give us the only true glimpses of men who otherwise would be unknown to their fellows.

Long live dinners!

Merrily yours,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Fear in Birds.

This may be a fitting place to glance at the instinct of fear in birds. Mr. Hudson does not accept without more than the proverbial grain of salt the Darwinian theory that birds instinctively fear man, and that the instinct is hereditary. We note in this matter, as in many others, Mr. Hudson's capacity for looking at things as they exist, and his unwillingness to square unusual or exceptional phenomena with preconceived ideas and ready-made theories, even when widely accepted by eminent scientists. He boldly faces the inexplicable, and has no fear of being declared unorthodox. He objects to Darwin's theory on the ground that the growth of an hereditary instinct of fear would require more time than the theory provides for. "Instincts practically endure forever, and are not presumably acquired with such extraordinary facility." Shyness in birds, he thinks, is the result of persecution, and young birds learn the habit from their parents. This persecution is not necessarily persecution by man; it may be by other birds. Mr. Hudson often found birds in the desert, to whom the human form was almost unknown, shyer than in the vicinity of human dwellings. Young domestic birds are tamer than old ones, evincing little if any instinctive fear of man. Suspicion has its root in the strangeness of an object, or in experience of man's destructive power; confidence springs out of familiarity, and experience of man's kindness. Fear of man is an associated feeling.—[London Quarterly.

Paper Bicycle Tires.

Paper tires for bicycles are proposed and some have even been made, and are claimed to possess some advantages as compared with the rubber tire. It is said that in the preparation of the paper stock ingredients are added which are calculated to insure the requisite elasticity, durability and firmness. The method of drawing out a paper tube, whether it be the size needed to circle around a bicycle wheel or something smaller, is an old one. In this new application, however, the uniting of the two ends is effected by a new and simple method, one end being enlarged and shaved off on the interior for several inches, while the other end is shaved off on its exterior and put into the other half, and a special adhering glutinous substance is used in making the joint tight to the greatest possible degree. Hair is employed in place of interior linings and air is forced into the hollow of the tube before the union is made, a special instrument being used so that the packing is uniform. While the life of a rubber tire is two seasons, as many as five are claimed for those made of paper. It is argued, too, that thousands of bicycles which are now supplied with hard or cushioned tires because of the expense of pneumatic, and which would be fitted with pneumatics if a cheap and durable one were available, will find the paper tire to fill the need.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Canada offers big inducements to Norwegian colonists to settle in the northwest.

The Government of Victoria owns and operates the railroads in the colony.

Australia produced $5,000,000 more gold than any other country last year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Apples are as plentiful and as cheap on the Pacific Coast as on the Atlantic this fall. In Oregon, as in Maine, the crop is so large the farmers are not gathering the fruit, but allowing it to drop and rot. It is worth too little to make picking and packing profitable.

The British Government has just interfered with the free exercise of religion in India by prohibiting the practice of hook swinging at religious festivals. By inserting a hook attached to a rope in his flesh and then swinging in the air for a few minutes the devotee believed that he promoted the cause of religion.

Clermont, a little town in Florida, revels in the luxury of two mayors. Last June Mr. Todd was elected to the office without a dissenting vote. He was away from home at the time, and did not return for ten days. The ordinances require the Mayor to qualify within three days after the election. Mr. Goodenough, who was Mayor last year, holds on to the office.

Horses are very cheap in Oregon just now. A herd of 800 head, just off the range, were sold at an average price of $5 each recently, and a few days ago, at a sale of fine stock near Portland, a splendid matched team of sorrel mares were sold for $40, and a big bay horse brought only $22.50. Half a dozen years ago such horses would have sold readily for $100 to $150 each.

The sinking of the Japanese warship Tsukuba by collision with the steamship Zambesi in Kobe Harbor, reported in recent dispatches, is not a serious loss to the war strength of Japan. The Tsukuba was a wooden vessel of 1,980 tons displacement, carrying only eight ordinary breech-loading rifles and other guns, and was used as a training ship for cadets. She was only 194 feet in length and 250-horse power.

THE National Game Bird and Fish Protective Association is moving to secure greater uniformity and effectiveness in the game laws of the United States. It is a good cause and deserves the support of all sportsmen. Unfortunately, in many States where natural conditions are not averse to the cultivation of game the total lack of protection has resulted almost in the depopulation of both field and stream. It is not too late, however, to arrest the destruction.

There are more than 5,000,000 children in the elementary schools in England, 890,000 of whom pay for their tuition, and of these 500,000 pay no more than a penny a week, according to a recent official statement. Of the "voluntary schools," in which the whole or part of the tuition is paid by the parents, 5,000 receive from 10 to 20 shillings a head for the children in attendance, 4,000 between 5 and 19 shillings, and 5,000 under 5 shillings.

In the meat shops of towns in New Mexico and Arizona the visitor from the East is apt to notice that the dressed carcasses of sheep have a tuft of wool still attached to the head and tail. This is left by the butcher to assure the customer that it is mutton and not goat flesh that he is buying, for in these Territories many flocks of goats are reared and pastured by the small Mexican ranchmen to be killed for food for the poorer natives. Roast or stewed kid, with Chili pepper sauce, is an esteemed dinner dish at the tables of many well-to-do American and Spanish-American citizens.

The Emperor of China is the subject, if not the hero, of a story that is circulating in Peking. A palace eunuch, it is said, recently delivered a letter or dispatch meant for the imperial eye alone into the hands of one of the ladies of the harem. Thereupon his majesty seized a sword and immediately decapitated the offending messenger. The people of Peking are said to speak of the incident with undisguised satisfaction, regarding it as a proof that the Emperor has a mind of his own after all, and may yet succeed in breaking through the trammels of the silken net which has hitherto completely hindered the development of the individuality.

There is a "whole" milk treatment as well as a skim milk cure, and an advocate of the former says that a patient requires from five to six quarts daily while confined to bed, and from one to four quarts more when working. To digest all this, free action of the skin, lungs and other organs must be secured by daily warm baths and an unlimited supply of fresh air night and day. Under this treatment the heart quickens, the alimentary canal enlarges and its glands increase in size and number, and the arteries enlarge and furnish to all parts of the body an increased supply of blood. A patient with a supposed mortal disease was cured under this treatment between July 15 and Oct. 28, and during that time increased in weight from 106 pounds to 129 pounds 14 ounces.

A recent Board of Trade inquiry into the hours of labor of railroad employees in England has brought to light some cases of flagrant abuse. On one occasion a signalman was on duty 25½ hours and on the following four days worked from thirteen to fifteen hours a day. Other signalmen on the same line were required to work from sixteen to nineteen hours. One switchman was at his post 16¾ hours, and on Sundays, when the labor is light, others had from eighteen to nineteen hours' work. An engine-cleaner on one line had been kept at work for 34 consecutive hours, part of the time as fireman; and both engineers and firemen were sometimes on duty from 18 to 24 hours. As a rule the hours of the men were kept down on all the roads to the legal twelve hours.

Four miners have just arrived at Tacoma, Wash., from Alaska, bringing each $100,000 in gold dust, which they said was the result of two seasons' work in the Yukon country. They said that all the old-timers who have been long on the ground and have mastered its peculiarities have struck it rich during the last season. There is good evidence of this in the fact that a steamer called at Tacoma a few days ago, en route to San Francisco from Alaska, having aboard about $200,000 in gold dust, which, her officers said, was a usual load this season. Some big nuggets, averaging twenty or thirty ounces, have been found. But the mining is exceedingly difficult. About 800 miners will winter in the Yukon district this year. The influx of miners has been so great that there is likely to be a great scarcity of provisions before spring. A big rush to the region is looked for next year, because the placers have panned out so well.

HIGHER than St. Peter's at Rome, higher than the Strasburg Cathedral, higher than the Great Pyramid, higher than the Cologne Cathedral will be the top of the statue of William Penn in Philadelphia within a few weeks. The hat of the good Quaker will overtop every other structure in this or any other country, except the Eiffel tower at Paris and the Memorial shaft to Washington at the capital; but as neither of these is a building, comparison is hardly fair. The Washington monument is 555 feet high, the Eiffel tower 984 feet. The crown of William Penn's hat will be 547 feet from the ground. The next structure in height, the Cologne Cathedral, is 510 feet. The City Hall of Philadelphia is an immense structure of marble and brick and iron. It has been building since 1871. Its main tower on the north side of the building is 90 feet square at the base. Great marble blocks rest upon a foundation of eight feet of concrete laid 20 feet below the surface of the ground. Some of these blocks weigh five tons. The walls in places are 22 feet through. The whole building is 470 by 486 feet. It is the largest single structure on the continent.

IN Belgium a new system of voting has recently been tried with some very surprising results. A few years ago only one in fifty of the population had a right to vote. The liberals demanded universal suffrage and obtained it by bulldozing the parliament. Every man was made a voter. A single man had one vote, a married man two, and the owner of a certain amount of property three. Then, a compulsory voting law was passed. At the recent election the liberals who were responsible for this change lost heavily. The conservatives and socialists were the gainers. "The compulsory system," says the Atlanta Constitution, "worked badly. Citizens who refused to vote on the ground that they were dissatisfied with the candidates and platforms were arrested, driven into the polling booths, and ordered not to come out until they had made up their ballots. If they persisted in not voting they were sent to jail. Naturally, all Belgium is in an uproar, and it is probable that the compulsory system of voting will be abolished. The people have come to the conclusion that when a citizen is unwilling to support any of the candidates it is an outrage to lock him up."

One of the oldest Methodist ministers in harness in the United States is the Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, of the Rock River Conference, Illinois. He is 93 years old, and sound in mind, wind and limb. He was born March 3, 1801, and began his ministry in Clark county, Mo., in 1822. His circuit led him out of Missouri and into Indiana and Arkansas. He traveled a circuit there for nine years on horseback, when he was fortunate enough to have a horse, but not infrequently on foot. As the conference forbade circuit riders to marry until they had completed their course of study and been admitted in full connection, he applied himself assiduously to his books, was admitted to conference, and married, in 1831, Miss Elizabeth Lambeth Heath. Immediately after this Mr. Beggs was transferred to Illinois and became a circuit rider in the Tazewell district. He then began to hear of Fort Dearborn and Lake Michigan, and had a great desire to see the lake. He eventually made a trip to Chicago for the purpose, and, of course, preached a sermon before he left. His congregation consisted of twenty-five persons, assembled in Dr. Harmon's room in the fort. That was in 1831.

THE French press is devoting a good deal of attention to the address recently made before the Sociological Congress at Paris on the effect of education and crime. Since the passage of the act of 1870 the number of children in English schools has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000, and the number of persons in prison has fallen from 12,000 to 5,000. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude for the worst crimes has declined from 2,000 to 800, while juvenile offenders have fallen from 14,000 to 5,000. Sir John Lubbock sees in these figures a confirmation of Victor Hugo's saying, that "he who opens a school closes a prison." In France, according to the Temps, criminal statistics and the statements of magistrates show that, as schools have been opened prisons have filled, and that the diffusion of education has been accompanied, apparently with increase of crime, and especially of juvenile crime. In attempting to account for this phenomenom the Temps points out that in France, under the republic, education is simply intellectual instruction. In England there is not only instruction, but training. Moral and religious influences are brought to bear upon the children.

According to the New York Tribune, Afghanistan is the land gate of India opening westward, and through it all her invaders from that direction have come—Darius and Scylax, Alexander, Nadir Shah and the rest; a long procession, perhaps, not yet closed. The country is, roughly speaking, about 600 miles square, and lies at an average of altitude of more than 4,000 feet above the sea. Its inhabitants comprise about a dozen principal tribes, always at war with each other except when restrained by a power superior to their own, and their general characteristics seem to have undergone no perceptible change during the historical period. They are still good fighters till they are whipped, which is commonly rather early in the contest, and still as enterprising robbers as they were in the days of Perdiccas and Parmenio. The country is of immense strategical importance, lying as neutral ground between the British frontier in India and the Russian in Asia, the policy of its ruler being thus a matter of utmost importance to both those countries. The present Ameer, now apparently dying, has been a firm ally of England, mainly because he had the choice between that attitude and deposition. A like alternative is pretty sure to be presented to his successor, whom Russia will likewise endeavor secretly to influence, or, perhaps, openly to menace. So that his court at Cabul is sure to become the centre of an active and intricate system of intrigue and wire-pulling in which he is likely to jump and gyrate either way, according to the energy with which his leading strings are jerked.

Capturing Wild Bees.

The bees and brood from bee trees are often saved. If the swarm is not too high up, a ladder may be put up, and a piece of the wood taken out in front of the bees by boring a line of auger holes around the piece that is to be removed. Sometimes a scaffold is built against the side of the tree, and an axe or saw used in cutting in to the bees. Sometimes "climbers" are used to reach the bees if they are pretty high up, but this is dangerous work. Usually it is better to fell the tree, taking care to have it strike smaller trees, and thus break the fall as much as possible. When the bees are reached the combs should be cut out, one by one, and fastened into the frames of a movable comb hive. They may be tied in, or small sticks may be tacked across on each side. The bees should be brushed off at the entrance of the hive, and as soon as there is a comb containing brood placed in the hive they will begin clustering on the brood. If there are many bees remaining in the cavity or flying about after the combs are removed, it is well to place the entrance of the hive as near the cavity as possible and leave it there several hours—possibly all night—by which time nearly all the bees will have entered the hive, when it may be carried home. If no honey is coming in, the bees should be fed a few days until the combs are securely fastened, when the sticks and strings may be removed. No harm will result from placing the captured one by the side of the one already in the yard.—[American Agriculturist.

Worn Paper Money Frauds.

The redemption of well-worn paper currency by the United States Treasury has given opportunity for more than one theft. Every precaution is taken against the abstraction of the old currency after the treasury has given a receipt for it to the United States Express Company, and all possible safeguards are thrown around the new currency which is sent out to replace it. When the old currency is sent through a subtreasury it comes to the department sorted according to denominations. It has been counted twice at the subtreasury. At the treasury it is counted again and sorted according to the character of the notes, and then according to series. Packages are made of notes of a like character, and each package is cut in half through the middle of the notes. One package of half notes is sent to the Secretary's office and the other to the treasurer's office to be counted again, and these offices are a check on each other. The final step is the destruction of the old notes under the eyes of a committee of treasury employes, with one person not an employe of the treasury. Meantime the bank which sent in the old currency for redemption has been credited with its value, and packages of fresh notes are made up in the treasurer's office and shipped by express. These packages, of course, are handled many times in their progress through the treasurer's office.—[Washington Star.

Dainty Paper Dolls.

One can make beautiful little paper dolls by taking pains and time for the work. The gayly colored heads, arms and feet that are bought outright may be affixed to paper or cardboard bodies, and then the costumes may be separately prepared. Crimped tissue paper, in its lovely shades, make a soft and fetching fabric with which to work. One may get up gowns with plaited ruffles, kilt skirts, puffed sleeves, revers and almost any of the present day styles, all of which have been done in paper. Then a sun-bonnet is a possibility, too, and little hats and bonnets. There is almost no limit to the wardrobe, given tissue paper, glue and some knack in handling them, with a pair of sharp scissors for aids.—[New York World.

Drop a Nickel in the Slot.

The roar of Niagara has been phonographed and may be heard in any part of America for a small fee.

Homes of the Red Man.

There are 147 Indian reservations in the United States.

SHE—It takes two to make a bargain, you know. He—Yes; but only one gets it!—Boston Courier.

A Pertinent Paragraph.

"Our country if right, should be kept right if wrong should be put right," is a political maxim which paraphrased applies to other conditions of life, thus: our health if right, should be kept right; if wrong should be put right, especially in bodily ailments, such as pains and aches, which St. Jacobs Oil promptly cures. Many out of work should heed to give it a chance to cure and it will give them a chance to go to work cured. Another adage is: "he doeth best, who doeth well." Well, of course, you want to be well from all sorts of aches, and the best thing to do is to use the great remedy. He who does so is doing well indeed.

The man who minds his own business will always have business to mind.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

You can't stop a vile man's tongue, but you can stop your own ears.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

How weak a thing is gentility if it wants virtue.

Ripans Tabules.

Slip a vial into your vest pocket and *your life is insured* against the tortures of Dyspepsia and all kindred ailments. *One gives relief.*

Precepts may lead, but examples will draw.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Criticism is one form of conceit.

Mr. James H. Ashton

I Am Well

Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cured me of rheumatism and ulcers on my leg, which I had for years and could not cure. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills standard medicines. J. H. ASHTON, night watchman on Islington bridge, West Rochester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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Heckers' BUCKWHEAT CAKES

For breakfast to-morrow.

13

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Sick General."

TEXT: "He was a leper."—II Kings v., 1.

Here we have a warrior sick, not with pleurisies or rheumatisms or consumptions, but with a disease worse than all these put together. A red mark has come out on the forehead, precursor of complete disfigurement and dissolution. I have something awful to tell you. General Naaman, the commander in chief of all the Syrian forces, has the leprosy! It is on his hands, on his face, on his feet, on his entire person. The leprosy! Get out of the way of the pestilence! If his breath strike you, you are a dead man. The commander in chief of all the forces of Syria! And yet he would be glad to exchange conditions with the boy at his stirrup or the hostler that blankets his charger. The news goes like wildfire all through the realm, and the people are sympathetic, and they cry out, "Is it possible that our great hero, who slew Ahab and around whom we came with such vociferation when he returned from victorious battle—can it be possible that our grand and glorious Naaman has the leprosy?"

Yes. Everybody has something he wishes he had not—David, an Absalom to disgrace him; Paul, a thorn to sting him; Job, carbuncles to plague him; Samson, a Delilah to shear him; Ahab, a Naboth to deny him; Haman, a Mordecai to irritate him; George Washington, a childlessness to afflict him; John Wesley, a termagant wife to pester him; Leah, weak eyes; Pope, a crooked back; Byron, a club foot; John Milton, blind eyes; Charles Lamb, an insane sister, and you and you and you something which you never bargained for and would like to get rid of. The reason of this is that God does not want this world to be too bright. Otherwise we would always want to stay and eat these fruits and lie on these lounges and shake hands in the pleasant society. We are only in the vestibule of a grand temple. God does not want us to stand on the door step, and therefore He sends aches and annoyances and sorrows and bereavements of all sorts to push us on and push us up toward riper fruits and brighter society and more radiant prosperities. God is only whipping us ahead. The reason that Edward Payson and Robert Hall had more rapturous views of heaven than other people had was because, through their aches and pains, God pushed them nearer up to it. If God dashes out one of your pictures, it is only to show to you a brighter one. If He sting your foot with gout, your brain with neuralgia, your tongue with an inextinguishable thirst, it is only because He is preparing to substitute a better body than you ever dreamed of, when the mortal shall put on immortality.

It is to push you on and to push you up toward something grander and better that God sends upon you, as He did upon General Naaman, something you do not want. Seated in his Syrian mansion, all the walls glittering with the shields which he had captured in battle, the corridors crowded with admiring visitors who just wanted to see him once, music and mirth and banqueting filling all the mansion from tesselated floor to pictured ceiling, Naaman would have forgotten that there was anything better and would have been glad to stay there 10,000 years. But, oh, how the shields dim, and how the visitors fly the hall, and how the music drops dead from the string, and how the gates of the mansion slam shut with sepulchral bang as you read the closing words of the eulogium! "He was a leper! He was a leper!"

There was one person more sympathetic with General Naaman than any other person. Naaman's wife walks the floor, wringing her hands and trying to think what she can do to alleviate her husband's suffering. All remedies have failed. The surgeon general and the doctors of the royal staff have met, and they have shaken their heads, as much as to say, "No cure, no cure." I think that the office seekers had all folded up their recommendations and gone home. Probably most of the employes of the establishment had dropped their work and were thinking of looking for some other situation. What shall now become of poor Naaman's wife? She must have sympathy somewhere. In her despair she goes to a little Hebrew captive, a servant girl in her house, to whom she tells the whole story, as sometimes, when overborne by the sorrows of the world and finding no sympathy anywhere else, you have gone out and found in the sympathy of some humble domestic—Rose or Dinah or Bridget—a help which the world could not give you.

What a scene it was—one of the grandest women in all Syria in cabinet council with a waiting maid over the declining health of the mighty general! "I know something," says the little captive maid, "I know something," as she bounds to her bare feet. "In the land from which I was stolen there is a certain prophet known by the name of Elisha, who can cure almost anything, and I shouldn't wonder if he could cure my master. Send for him right away." "Oh, hush!" you say. "If the highest medical talent in all the land cannot cure that leper, there is no need of your listening to any talk of a servant girl." But do not scoff, do not sneer. The finger of that little captive maid is pointing in the right direction. She might have said: "This is a judgment upon you for stealing me from my native land. Didn't they snatch me off in the night, breaking my father's and mother's hearts, and many a time I have lain and cried all night because I was so homesick?" Then, flushing up into childish indignation, she might have said: "Good for them. I'm glad Naaman's got the leprosy. I wish all the Syriane had the leprosy." No. Forgetting her personal sorrows, she sympathizes with the suffering of her master and commends him to the famous Hebrew prophet.

And how often it is that the finger of childhood has pointed grown persons in the right direction! O Christian soul, how long is it since you got rid of the leprosy of sin? You say, "Let me see. It must be five years now." Five years. Who was it that pointed you to the Divine Psysician? "Oh," you say, "it was my little Amie or Fred or Charley that clamered up on my knees and looked into my face and asked me why I didn't become a Christian, and, all the time stroking my cheek, so I could not get angry, insisted upon knowing why I didn't have family prayers." There are grandparents who have been brought to Christ by their little grandchildren. There are hundreds of Christian mothers who had their attention first called to Jesus by their little children. How did you get rid of the leprosy of sin? How did you find your way to the Divine Psysician? "Oh," you say, "my child, my dying child, with wan and wasted finger, pointed that way. Oh, I never shall forget," you say, "that scene at the cradle and the crib that awful night. It was hard, hard, very hard, but if that little one on its dying bed had not pointed me to Christ I don't think I ever would have got rid of my leprosy." Go into the Sabbath-school any Sunday, and you will find hundreds of little fingers pointing in the same direction, toward Jesus Christ and toward heaven.

Years ago the astronomers calculated that there must be a world hanging at a certain point in the heavens, and a large prize was offered for some one who could discover that world. The telescopes from the great observatories were pointed in vain, but a girl at Nantucket, Mass., fashioned a telescope, and looking through it discovered that star and won the prize and the admiration of all the astronomical world, that stood amazed at her genius. And so it is often the case that grown people cannot see the light, while some little child beholds the star of pardon, the star of hope, the star of consolation, the star of Bethlehem, the morning star of Jesus. "Not many mighty men, not many wise men are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the mighty and base things and things that are not to bring to naught things that are." Oh, do not despise the prattle of little children when they are speaking about God and Christ and heaven. You see the way your child is pointing. Will you take that pointing or wait until, in the wrench of some awful bereavement, God shall lift that child to another world, and then it will beckon you upward? Will you take that pointing, or will you wait for the beckoning? Blessed be God that the little Hebrew captive pointed in the right direction. Blessed be God for the saving ministry of Christian children.

No wonder the advice of this little Hebrew captive threw all Naaman's mansion and Ben-hadad's palace into excitement. Goodby, Naaman! With face scarified and ridged and inflamed by the pestilence and aided by those who supported him on either side, he staggers out to the chariot. Hold fast the fiery coursers of the royal stable while the poor sick man lifts his swollen feet and pain struck limbs into the vehicle. Bolster him up with the pillows and let him take a lingering look at his bright apartment, for perhaps the Hebrew captive may be mistaken, and the next time Naaman comes to that place he may be a dead weight on the shoulders of those who carry him, an expired chieftain seeking sepulture amid the lamentations of an admiring nation. Goodby, Naaman! Let the charioteer drive gently over the hills of Hermon, lest he jolt the invalid. Here goes the bravest man of all his day a captive of a horrible disease. As the ambulance winds through the streets of Damascus the tears and prayers of all the people go after the world renowned invalid.

Perhaps you have had an invalid go out from your house on a health excursion. You know how the neighbors stood around and said, "Ah, he will never come back again alive." Oh, it was a solemn moment, I tell you, when the invalid had departed, and you went into the room to make the bed, and to remove the medicine vials from the shelf, and to throw open the shutters, so that the fresh air might rush into the long closed room. Goodby, Naaman!

There is only one cheerful face looking at him, and that is the face of the little Hebrew captive, who is sure he will get cured, and who is so glad she helped him. As the chariot winds out and the escort of mounted cavaliers, and the mules, laden with sacks of gold and silver and embroidered suits of apparel, went through the gates of Damascus and out on the long way, the hills of Naphtalia and Ephraim look down on the procession, and the retinue goes right past the battlefields where Naaman in the days of his health used to rally his troops for fearful onset, and then the processioa stops and reclines awhile in the groves of olive and oleander, and General Naaman so sick, so very, very sick!

How the countrymen gaped as the procession passed! They had seen Naaman go past like a whirlwind in days gone by and had stood aghast at the clank of his war equipments, but now they commiserate him. They say: "Poor man, he will never get home alive! Poor man!"

General Naaman wakes up from a restless sleep in the chariot, and he says to the charioteer, "How long before we shall reach the Prophet Elisha?" The charioteer says to a wayside, "How far is it to Elisha's house?" He says, "Two miles." "Two miles?" Then they whip up the lathered and fagged out horses. The whole procession brightens up at the prospect of speedy arrival. They drive up to the door of the prophet. The charioteers shout "Whoa" to the horses, and tramping hoofs and grinding wheels cease shaking the earth. Come out, Elisha, come out. You have company. The grandest company that ever came to your house has come to it now. No stir inside Elisha's house. The fact was, the Lord had informed Elisha that the sick captain was coming and how to treat him. Indeed, when you are sick and the Lord wants you to get well, He always tells the doctor how to treat you, and the reason we have so many bungling doctors is because they depend upon their own strength and instructions and not on the Lord God, and that always makes malpractice. Come out, Elisha, and attend to your business.

General Naaman and his retinue waited and waited and waited. The fact was, Naaman had two diseases—pride and leprosy. The one was as hard to get rid of as the other. Elisha sits quietly in his house and does not go out. After awhile, when he thinks he has humbled this proud man, he says to a servant, "Go out and tell General Naaman to bathe seven times in the river Jordan, out yonder five miles, and he will get entirely well." The message comes out. "What!" says the commander-in-chief of the Syrian forces, his eye kindling with an animation which it had not shown for weeks and his swollen foot stamping on the bottom of the chariot, regardless of pain. "What! Isn't he coming out to see me? Why, I thought certainly he would come and utter some cabalistic words over me or make some enigmatical passes over my wounds. Why, I don't think he knows who I am. Isn't he coming out? Why, when the Shunamite woman came to him, he rushed out and cried: 'Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with thy child?' And will he treat a poor unknown woman like that and let me, a titled personage, sit here in my chariot and wait and wait? I won't endure it any longer. Charioteer, drive on! Wash in the Jordan! Ha, ha! The slimy Jordan—the muddy Jordan—the monotonous Jordan! I wouldn't be seen washing in such a river as that. Why, we watered our horses in a better river than that on our way here—the beautiful river, the jaspar paved river of Pharpar. Besides that we have in our country another Damascene river, Abana, with foliaged bank and torrent ever swift and ever clear, under the flickering shadows of sycamore and oleander. Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"

I suppose Naaman felt very much as Americans would feel if, by way of medical prescription, some one should tell us to go wash in the Danube or the Rhine. We would answer, "Are not the Connecticut and the Hudson just as good?" Or as an Englishman would feel if he were told, by way of medical prescription, he must go and wash in the Mississippi or the St. Lawrence. He would cry out, "Are not the Thames and the Shannon just as well?" The fact was that haughty Naaman needed to learn what every Englishman and every American needs to learn—that when God tells you to do a thing you must go and do it, whether you understand the reason or not. Take the prescription, whether you like it or not. One thing is certain. Unless haughty Naaman does as Elisha commands him, he will die of his awful sickness. And unless you do as Christ commands you you will be seized upon by an everlasting wasting away. Obey and live; disobey and die. Thrilling, overarching, undergirding, stupendous alternative!

Well, General Naaman could not stand the test. The charioteer gives a jerk to the right line until the bit snaps in the horse's mouth, and the whir of the wheels and the flying of the dust show the indignation of the great commander. "He turned and went away in a rage." So people now often get mad at religion. They vituperate against ministers, against churches, against Christian people. One would think from their irate behavior that God had been studying how to annoy and exasperate and demolish them. What has He been doing? Only trying to cure their death dealing leprosy. That is all. Yet they whip up their horses, they dig in the spurs, and they go away in a rage.

So, after all, it seems that this health excursion of General Naaman is to be a dead failure. That little Hebrew captive might as well have not told him of the prophet, and this long journey might as well not have been taken. Poor, sick, dying Naaman! Are you going away in high dudgeon and worse than when you came? As his chariot halts a moment his servants clamber up in it and coax him to do as Elisha said. They say: "It's easy. If the prophet had told you to walk for a mile on sharp spikes in order to get rid of this awful disease, you would have done it. It is easy. Come, my lord, just get down and wash in the Jordan. You take a bath every day anyhow, and in this climate it is so hot that it will do you good. Do it on our account, and for the sake of the army you command, and for the nation that admires you. Come, my lord, just try this Jordanic bath." "Well," he says, "to please you I will do as you say." The retinue drive to the brink of the Jordan. The horses paw and neigh to get into the stream themselves and cool their hot flanks. General Naaman, assisted by his attendants, gets down out of his chariot and painfully comes to the brink of the river and steps in until the water comes to the ankle, and goes on deeper until the water comes to the girdle, and now standing so far down in the stream just a little inclination of the head will thoroughly immerse him. He bows once into the flood and comes up and shakes the water out of nostril and eye, and his attendants look at him and say, "Why, general, how much better you do look!" And he bows a second time into the flood and comes up, and the wild stare is gone out of his eye. He bows the third time into the flood, and comes up, and the shriveled skin has got smooth again. He bows a fourth time into the flood and comes up, and the hair that had fallen out is restored; there are thick locks again all over the head. He bows the fifth time into the flood, and comes up, and the hoarseness has gone out of his throat. He bows the sixth time and comes up, and all the soreness and anguish have gone out of the body. "Why," he says, "I am almost well, but I will make a complete cure, and so he bows the seventh time into the flood and he comes up, and not so much as a fester or a scale or an eruption as big as the head of a pin is to be seen on him.

He steps out on the bank and says, "Is it possible?" And the attendants look and say, "Is it possible?" And as with the health of an athlete he bounds back into the chariot and drives on there goes up from all his attendants a wild "Huzza, huzza!" Of course they go back to pay and thank the man of God for his counsel so fraught with wisdom. When they left the prophet's house, they went off mad. They have come back glad. People always think better of a minister after they are converted than they do before conversion. Now we are to them an intolerable nuisance because we tell them to do things that go against the grain, but some of us have a great many letters from those who tell us that once they were angry at what we preached, but afterward gladly received the gospel at our hands. They once called us fanatics or terrorists or enemies. Now they call us friends. Yonder is a man who said he would never come into the church again. He said that two years ago. He said, "My family shall never come here again if such doctrines as that are preached." But he came again, and his family came again. He is a Christian, his wife a Christian, all his children Christians, the whole household Christians, and you shall dwell with them in the house of the Lord forever. Our undying coadjutors are those who once heard the gospel and "went away in a rage."

Now, my hearers, you know that this General Naaman did two things in order to get well. The first was, he got out of his chariot. He might have staid there with his swollen feet on the stuffed ottoman, seated on that embroidered cushion, until his last gasp, he would never have got any relief. He had to get down out of his chariot. And you have got to get down out of the chariot of your pride if you ever become a Christian. You cannot drive up to the cross with a coach and four and be saved among all the spangles. You seem to think that the Lord is going to be complimented by your coming. Oh, no, you poor, miserable, scaly, leprous sinner, get down out of that. We all come in the same haughty way. We expect to ride into the kingdom of God. Never until we get down on our knees will we find mercy. The Lord has unhorsed us, uncharioted us. Get down out of your pride. Get down out of your self righteousness and your hypercriticism. We have all got to do that. That is the journey we have to make on our knees. It is our infernal pride that keeps us from getting rid of the leprosy of sin. Dear Lord, want have we to be proud of? Proud of our scales? Proud of our uncleanliness? Proud of this killing infection? Bring us down at Thy feet, weeping, praying, penitent, believing suppliants.

For sinners, Lord, Thou earn'st to bleed,
And I'm a sinner vile indeed,
Lord, I believe Thy grace is free;
Oh, magnify that grace in me.

But he had not only to get down out of his chariot. He had to wash. "Oh," you say, "I am very careful with my ablutions. Every day I plunge into a bright and beautiful bath." Ah, my hearer, there is a flood brighter than any that pours from these hills. It is the flood that breaks from the granite of the eternal hills. It is the flood of pardon and peace and life and heaven. That flood started in the tears of Christ and the sweat of Gethsemane and rolled on, accumulating flood, until all earth and heaven could bathe in it. Zechariah called it the "fountain open for sin and uncleanness." William Cowper called it the "fountain filled with blood." Your fathers and mothers washed all their sins and sorrows away in that fountain. Oh, my hearers, do you not feel like wading into it? Wade down now into this glorious flood, deeper, deeper, deeper! Plunge once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, six times, seven times. It will take as much as that to cure your soul. Oh, wash, wash and be clean!

I suppose that was a great time at Damascus when General Naaman got back. The charioteers did not have to drive slowly any longer, lest they jolt the invalid, but as the horses dashed through the streets of Damascus I think the people rushed out to hail back their chieftain. Naaman's wife hardly recognized her husband. He was so wonderfully changed she had to look at him two or three times before she made out that it was her restored husband. And the little captive maid, she rushed out, clapping her hands and shouting: "Did he cure you? Did he cure you?" Then music woke up the palace, and the tapestry of the windows was drawn away, that the multitude outside might mingle with the princely mirth inside, and the feet went up and down in the dance, and all the streets of Damascus that night echoed and re-echoed with the news: "Naaman's cured! Naaman's cured!" But a gladder time than that it would be if your soul should get cured of its leprosy. The swiftest white horses hitched to the King's chariot would rush the news into the eternal city. Our loved ones before the throne would welcome the glad tidings. Your children on earth, with more emotion than the little Hebrew captive, would notice the change in your look and the change in your manner and would put their arms around your neck and say: "Mother, I guess you must have become a Christian. Father, I think you have got rid of the leprosy." O Lord God of Elisha, have mercy on us!

Utility of Compressed Air.

In the West Shore shops, at New Durham, N. J., compressed air is utilized in various ways. Oil is emptied from barrels into tanks by its means, and cars are rapidly and effectually cleaned. It is the most thorough duster, reaching every crack and crevice and rooting out dust, dirt and shreds with lightning rapidity. It even penetrates to the depths of upholstery and tufting. There is talk of introducing it into the hotels, where instead of the maid with broom and dust-pan we may soon see a stalwart man with a hose blowing the dust out of the rooms and cleaning them as beater and whisk-broom have never been able to do.—New York Ledger.

The big ditch excavated for the purpose of draining the Tow Head Lake and contingent swamps in Calhoun County, Iowa, is twenty-six miles long and twenty feet wide and eight feet deep.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHAT NEXT?

New York Soon to Have a Forty-Story Building!

The lofty buildings now in existence in our cities are as infants to grown men, as compared with the edifices in contemplation, says Demorest's Magazine. Among other massive fabrics, a New York newspaper company has begun the erection of an office building, which is to contain forty stories, and is to rise to the height of 400 feet. Swift and powerful pneumatic elevators are to furnish access to the many floors. Each elevator is supposed from its construction to be absolutely safe; its fall, were such an event possible, being rendered harmless by air cushions at the bottom. A building of such a height manifestly could not rest upon regularly construc ed walls of masonry. Therefore the architects have devised a system of interbolting of the interior fabric so that the whole framework is entirely independent of the outer walls, the mass of the floors and supporting columns resting upon deep sunk bases in the cellar. Thus the outer walls bear only their own weight, and even in case of fire, could fire attack so impregnable a mass of steel and iron, the outer skin would in no way suffer should the inner portions of the edifice be entirely destroyed. On the other hand, should the walls fall, the interior—the organic portion of the fabric—would still remain intact, excepting such portions as might have been attached to the outer walls. We scarcely consider what forty floors mean. We have heard of the cross on the dome of St. Peter's, and the top of the pyramid of Cheops; but we have always looked upon such points of altitude as something just within the limit of fable. Now that we are to have actual buildings to whose fortieth floor we are to be borne by an elevator, we can only pity the Arab guide who "dashes down Craphrenes and up Cheops, for a single piaster."

IN Society women often feel the effect of too much gayety—balls, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nervine, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and *cures*.

Many women suffer from nervous prostration, or exhaustion, owing to congestion or to disorder of the special functions. The waste products should be quickly got rid of, the local source of irritation relieved and the system invigorated with the "Prescription." Do not take the so-called celery compounds, and nervines which only put the nerves to sleep, but get a lasting *cure* with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

"FEMALE WEAKNESS."

MRS. WILLIAM HOOVER, of *Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio*, writes: "I had been a great sufferer from 'female weakness;' I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take it. I took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five."

MRS. HOOVER.

Eighty Thousand

Grateful Testimonials.

ONE DOLLAR PAYS FOR A $5 ELECTRIC BELT for 30 days from date of this paper. Are you suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Partial Paralysis, Lameness of Back and Limbs, Impaired Sexual Power, Organic Weaknesses, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, &c., &c? If so, lose no time. Our offer is short-lived—only 30 days. It may never occur again. Electricity, nature's nerving remedy has cured thousands, it will benefit you. The test is painless, the cost trivial. The Avent's haven of Success. Write for Terms. Electro-Remedial Ass'n, 323-327 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

The Idea.

Thomas Sheridan, the father of Lady Dufferin, once displeased his father, who, remonstrating with him, exclaimed:

"Why, Tom, my father would never have permitted me to do such a thing!"

"Sir," said his son, in a tone of the greatest indignation, "do you presume to compare your father to my father?"

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Hope is a necessity; realization a luxury.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts. $1.

Flattery shows the power of nothing.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

We must know beauty to appreciate it.

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Imperfect Drainage

is a fertile source of disease. Is **YOUR** blood suffering from defective sewerage? Impurities cannot accumulate if you will use ordinary precaution and

Ripans Tabules,

the **modern remedy** for a sluggish condition of **Liver** and **Blood.** Try it now! Don't procrastinate.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

D N U 48

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

BUSINESS FOR YOUNG MEN

EASTMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., On the Hudson, is the most celebrated school in the United States devoted to the specialty of training Young Men and boys for a successful start in Business life; teaching them how to get a living, make money and become enterprising, use citizens. Its course of study is practical, and its graduates are promptly assisted in obtaining situations. Expenses less than in other schools. Address for catalogue, showing hundreds of graduates in business, CLEMENT C. GAINES, 30 Washington Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Babies and Children

thrive on Scott's Emulsion when all the rest of their food seems to go to waste. Thin Babies and Weak Children grow *strong, plump and healthy* by taking it.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes inherited weakness and all the tendencies toward Emaciation or Consumption. Thin, weak babies and growing children and all persons suffering from Loss of Flesh, Weak Lungs, Chronic Coughs, and Wasting Diseases will receive untold benefits from this great nourishment. The formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by the medical world for *twenty years.* No secret about it.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 29.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RECEIVING
More dry goods for our money this fall than ever.

GIVING
More dry goods for the money than ever.

:——:

The store was opened Jan. 1, 1889. It has always been, is now, and always will be,

The Leader and Promoter of Low Prices in Bellefonte.

:——:

It pays to buy in Bellefonte, and "The Racket" is the pride of the town, and numbers among its regular customers, rich and poor, white and black, great and small, big and little.

:——:

Bargains in Dry Goods, Notions Novelties, Shoes, every day in the year.

KOM AND C.
G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the abvantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Chris H. Murray, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with his parents.

—Amos Koch, who is now farming near Fairbrook, this county, was in town last Friday.

—Misses Alice and Annie Kline, of Bellefonte, were the guests of J. C. Boal's on Tuesday.

—J. L. Decker, of Potters Mills, gave us a call and enrolled his name as one of our patrons.

—J. C. Bible, of Centre Hill, was a caller, and reports farmers up to the the season in their work.

—Jacob Niess, of Farmers Mills, gave our sanctum a call, and reports health good in his vicinity.

—Mrs. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, visited her mother, Mrs. Love, several days last week.

—Mrs. John Harter and her sister, Miss Wolf, of Rebersburg, visited relatives in this place a few days ago.

—Mrs. Dr. Ward and children, of Bellefonte, visited her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street, last week.

—Rev. Wright, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Milesburg, was the guest of Mrs. Mary Goodhart, last Thursday.

—R. M. Magee, esq., of Philadelphia, was in these parts last week, visiting relatives and gave us a friendly handshake.

Mrs. Bennet, wife of Dr. Bennet, of Washington City, is on her annual visit to Isaac Smiths and other relatives in this place.

Esher to Preach.

Bishop Esher of the Evangelical association is in this section of the state preaching in some of his churches. We are informed it is likely he will preach at Centre Hall, or some other point in the valley.

Since the above was in type we are informed Bishop Esher's appointments have been re-called for this section.

Lincoln's Opinion.

Abraham Lincoln was 6 feet 4½ in. in height. Talking with some friends one day, the subject under discussion was how long a man's legs ought to be. Mr. Lincoln said he had given much thought to the matter, and had come to the conclusion that they should be long enough to reach from the body to the ground.

Wild Turkeys Close to Kitchens.

A flock of about 20 wild turkeys has been promenading back and forth across the pike about half a mile above town within the past three weeks. Whether any of the gobulers will grace thanksgiving tables to-day, depends upon the skill of our shootists.

Communion Services.

Next Sabbath morning Rev. Rarick will administer the Lord's Supper in the Lutheran church of this place; preparatory services Saturday afternoon previous.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince,and at at reasonable price.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A BULLET 30 YEARS IN HIS HEAD.

A Centre Hall Soldier Shot in the Eye in Battle in 1864.

The Battle of Cold Harbor was fought in June, 1864. John Riter, the veterinary doctor of this place, was in the engagement and where the leaden hail fell thickest. Doc. Riter belonged to a company of Massachusetts sharpshooters; he afterwards re-enlisted and became a member of the 184 Reg. P. V.

At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, a bullet from the enemy's lines entered the left eye of Mr. Riter, and passed to back of the ear and has remained in the back of the head ever since and where it is likely to remain for the rest of his life, having already carried it there 30 years up to June 3, last. His left eye, of course, was totally destroyed when struck by the ball. He suffers much pain in his head, at frequent intervals, but a robust constitution keeps him up. He may not have the same good fortune, as Jacob Dunkle, cited by the REPORTER three weeks ago, who coughed a minie ball from his mouth, which had entered one of his eyes in battle 30 yrs. before.

Painful Accident.

Early on last Tuesday morning Fred Burd, who makes his home with Wm. Haines, at Wolf's Store, started for Coburn with a heavy load of lumber. He was sitting on top of the load and when he came to Sholl's hill reached for the break-lever. The lever slipped out of his hand, causing him to lose his balance, and he fell under the wagon. The hind wheel passed over his chest, inflicting a very serious internal injury. Nevertheless, he was able to walk back to Haines' place, fully one-half mile from where the accident happened. When he got into the house and made known what ailed him, Mr. Ira Brungard, a neighbor, went for Dr. Bright, who arrived about three hours later. Upon examining the injured man he found that the casing of the lungs was broken and that his condition was precarious. He suffers exeruciating pain and can hardly be expected to survive his injuries. He is a son of Frank Burd, of Aaronsburg, and is about 18 years old. —Millheim *Journal*.

Hastings' Libel Suit.

Next Monday is the day set for the trial of the libel suit of Governor-elect Hastings against F. J. O'Connor, City Solicitor of Johnstown, for some utterances Mr. O'Connor is said to have made during a campaign speech last month, alleging that General Hastings had secured a large amount of Johnstown flood money. Prominent persons who know the facts say that the case will not come to trial, and that the proceedings will be quashed, since the General gained his point by his election.

The Debt Goes With Them.

THE Bowmanites recently came into possession of the Evangelical church at Carlisle, but with it went a debt of about $4000. They are few in numbers and are negotiating for the sale of the property. This is the situation of a few Evangelical churches in our county; the one at Millheim has a debt of some $2000.

Getting Early Start for Sheriff.

Snyder county patriots are starting in early for sheriff, and are already on the race course for '96 It is said that there will be eight Republican candidates for that office in little Schneider in 1896. Each of these candidates is already moving on the quiet.

To Be Wedded.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of attorney Thomas C. Hare, of Altoona, to Miss Louisa Kurtz, daughter of L. D. Kurtz of Mifflinburg, formerly of Aaronsburg, to-day, Thanksgiving morning, at the home of the bride's parents in Mifflinburg.

Death—Funeral on Friday.

A little son of Jacob Shearer, aged about six years, died on last Tuesday night; funeral on Friday morning; interment at Centre Hall.

The boy died of pneumonia, brought on by a severe bealing in the head and whooping cough.

Farmers' Institute.

Persons feeling an interest in agricultural matters, which all should, will bear in mind the Farmers' Institute to be held at Millheim, Dec. 6 and 7. These institutes are highly interesting and a great educator.

New U. Ev. Church.

On Sunday last the corner stone of a new edifice of the United Evangelical Church, was laid at Dundore, Snyder county. The old church having fallen into the hands of the Esherites.

Big Porkers at Milroy.

L. H. Davidson killed two porkers at Milroy that dressed 751 pounds. Joseph Maben also killed two which dressed 780 pounds. We think that Pennsvalley can beat this in every precinct.

—White's best X X X X Columbia Co. Buckwheat flour at Isaac Smith & Sons.

—A dollar's worth of goods for your dollar is the medium of exchange a Lewins, Bellefonte.

A HOME WEDDING.

J. Miller Goodhart and Miss Lettie Ross Married on Thursday Evening.

Last Thursday evening there was a quiet little wedding at the home of Mrs. Mollie Ross, on Church street, at which her daughter, Miss Lettie, and J. Miller Goodhart, were the contracting couple.

Only the connecting families were present, and at seven o'clock the ceremony took place, the couple presenting themselves before Rev. Wright, of Milesburg, who officiated. A supper followed, and the evening was pleasantly spent.

The next morning the bride and groom departed on a wedding trip, and remained away about a week. Miller is one of our best young men, and is a member of the firm of Dauberman & Goodhart, our undertakers and furniture dealers.

Hunters' Game Harvest.

The Gentzel and Horner hunting party returned from a week's hunt in Clearfield county, five in number and killed five fine deer, and of thse one of the Gentzel's shot three. Go up head, Gentzel and stay there until some oth er feller beats you.

The Woodward and Coburn hunters returned from Clearfield county with three deer.

The Bradfords are going to Stone creek next week for a deer hunt.

Keystone Harter, of the "Gazette," was on a bird hunt to Snyder county last week and returned with thirty quail and half dozen pheasants; and now there's nothing in Snyder county any more that wears feathers.

Is This Law Constitutional?

The question of the constitutionality of the Brooks high license law was recently raised in the Huber case at Carlisle, and a new trial was asked for the reason that there is a conflict between the title and the body of the law. Judge Sadler overruled the motion for a new trial, but held that there is reason to believe the law is unconstitutional so far as it relates to selling on Sunday. He did not sentence Huber on that count, but gave him three months in jail and $500 fine for selling without a license.

A Perry County Lawyer Sentenced.

At the August term of the Criminal Court William Orr, a well-known member of the Perry county bar, was convicted of embezzling $150 belonging to F. H. Richler, a client, of Dauphin county. A motion for a new trial was overruled and Judge Lyons sentenced Orr to pay a fine of $100, undergo an imprisonment of six months and be debarred from further practice at the Perry county bar. That's both timely and right. Let lawyers take warning.

A Tramp Found With His Throat Cut.

An unknown tramp, about twenty-two years of age, was found murdered in the woods, a short distance above the freight house in Tyrone at an early hour Tuesday morning. A gash in the left side of his neck four inches long and about two inches deep told the tale. He was seen in Tyrone Monday perfectly sober and it is thought was murdered by two tramps who were known to be in that vicinity.

The Sick List.

Wesly Lohr is quite low of consumption with no hope of recovery. Wesly was one of the good, well-behaved boys of our town.

Mrs. Boob, of this place, had a severe attack of hemorrhages last week, but has recovered again.

Mrs. D. K. Geiss has been ill for several weeks from general prostration.

Mrs. Olie Mayes is still laid up from an all summer's illness.

A Bad Accident.

A peculiar and bad accident occurred on Friday to Will Gentzel, the school teacher at the forge. Hearing one of his scholars using profane language, and not desisting when spoken to, Gentzel started after him on the run. He in some way made a misstep, breaking his leg in two places. And so great was the momentum with which he was going that the broken bone protruded through the flesh and through his clothing.—*Daily News.*

Oyster Supper and Ice Cream Festival.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will give an oyster supper and ice cream festival in the rooms over Harper and Kreamer's store, this evening. The public is cordially invited. A supper can be had there for less money than yon can get it at home. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

For Farmers.

Bear in mind when you want wagons, any kind of implements, etc., you get the best at lowest prices, at M'Calmonts, Bellefonte. Read their advertisement always found in the Reporter. They are headquarters.

After the Office.

IN Clearfield county the Republicans are on the run—one hundred persons are after the mercantile appraisership, and the returns are not all in.

—A good warm overcoat is necessary this weather and you can get just what you want, and at the right figure too, at Lewins, Bellefonte.

FOSTER'S PREDICTIONS.

The Kind of Weather We May Have in the Coming Month.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 21st to the 26th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 27th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 28th, the great central valleys from the 29th to Dec. 1 and the eastern states about Dec. 2. The principal feature of this disturbance will be the severe cold wave following it, which will be accompanied by extensive snows in the northern states.

The first storm wave of December will reach the Pacific coast about the 2d, cross the western mountains by the close of the 4th, the great central valleys from the 5th to the 7th and the eastern states about the 8th.

This disturbance will be of more than average force, and will be followed by cold weather. The coldest waves of the month will cross the continent from Dec. 1 to 4, and 7 to 10. Warm waves will cross the western mountains about Nov. 27 and Dec. 3, the great central valleys about Nov. 29 and Dec. 5 and the eastern states about Dec. 1 and 7. Cool waves will cross the western mountains about Nov. 30 and Dec. 6, the great central valleys Dec. 2 and 8 and the eastern states Dec. 4 and 10. The average temperature and rainfall for December and the general character of the incoming winter will be given in my next bulletin.

Items of Interest.

Our down-town neighbor, Moses B. Richard, has obtained a trio of buff Plymouth Rock chickens, which are said to be beauties.

Yony Deininger's sale last Saturday was well attended.

Our old friend Willis Webber, is building for himself a new house at Rebersburg.

It is likely Bishop Dubs will preach in this town in the near future.

Farmer West Smith, shipped a car load of baled hay yesterday.

The new groceryman Smith seems to be pleased with the patronage his start-in has shown.

We trust those who get duns for dues on this paper will kindly remit soon; thanks to those who promptly responded.

Dr. Emerick informs us that diphtheria has nearly disappeared at Pleasant Gap.

The Shamokin hunters left Pat Garity's for home on Tuesday.

—No spasms; straight goods and sttaight prices at Isaac Smith & Sons Centre Hall.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Added to the Pennsylvania State College Dairy School.

So much has been said of late concerning the possible danger of the introduction of such diseases as tuberculosis or consumption, diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc., through the use of milk and cream from infected cows or from infected places, that a strong demand has sprung up for dairy products known to be free from possible contagion.

To fit men to meet this demand the Pennsylvania State College has just completed arrangemrnts for giving a course in milk and cream pasteurization and dairy bacteriology in connection with its Dairy School this winter. Orders have already been placed for necessary apparatus, and a trained specialist will have charge of the work. Students in the Short Course in Agriculture may elect this study in preference to an equivalent amount of work in some other line by the approval of the faculty.

These courses open January 2d and continue six and twelve weeks respectively. Application for enrollment should be made as early as possible.

H. J. WATERS, Prof. of Agriculture.
State College, Pa.

To Change Locomotive Whistles.

For some time past the Pennsylvania railroad company has been using an improved whistle on some of its passenger engines. It is not as shrill as the old ones, but very much like those on steamboats. It has been adopted in order to distinguish passenger engines from those of freight engines. For a long time there were but two whistles of this kind on the Philadelphia division. One was on a pay car and another was on an engine which pulled express trains. Now the whistle is in use on a number of engines and every passenger engine will be equipped with one in a short time.

Diphtheria at Pl. Gap Abating.

We are pleased to learn that the diptheria plague is dying off at Pleasant Gap. Some five children have died from the scourge. We are informed that Mr. Clemens' diptheria remedy was used with the same good effects as have resulted from its use in other localities.

Died Suddenly.

THE recently elected jury commissioner of Mifflin county, Joseph Mohler, died suddenly near Maitland last week.

—Orange, Lemon peel and Citron at Isaac Smith & Sons, Centre Hall.

Married.

On the 27th inst. by Rev. J. M. Rearick, William F. Fetterolf and Martha Emerick.

—300 pair Bed Blankets 96 cts., now 58 cts. per pair.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—Ladies' Button Shoes, was $1.45, now 98cts.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	52
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	35
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

The White Fair : :

CHRISTMAS OPENING....

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 8th.....

Remarkable Exhibition of Seasonable Goods. . . .

Balance of Ladies' Coats at Great Sacrifice. . .

Choicest Line of Curtains--Both Heavy and Lace.

A Host of Ornamental and Useful Articles.

Lamps, and Silk Shades--Paper for Fine Paper Shades. : : :

Writing Paper, Tablets, Pencils, Etc, at Extremely Low Prices. : : :

The White Fair : :

Watch For It!
Wait For It!
Come To It!

GARMANS.

Bellefonte.

NEVER BEFORE

In the history of the Mercantile trade was such an opportunity afforded for purchasing goods. - - - -

-- The Low Tariff Prices --

Still Prevail.

Ten Dollar Suits,	now at 6.50	Six Dollar Suits,	now at 4.25
Eight " "	" 5.00	Five " "	" 3.50
Seven " "	" 4.50	Four " "	" 3.25
Black Cheviot Suits that were 12.00.	now 8.50	Black Cheviot Suits that were 8.00.....	now 6.50
Same that were 10.00	" 7.50	Same that were 7.00,	" 5.00

BOYS' SUITS AWAY BELOW PAR.

$10 Suits -	now at $6.00	4 " -	"	3.35
8 " -	" 5.00	3 " -	"	2.25
7 " -	" 4.50	2 " -	"	1.50
6 " -	" 4.25	1.50	" -	"	1.25
5 " -	" 3.50	1.25	" -	"	1.00

Extraordinary Reductions in - - - - Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

$3.50	Ladies' Hand-made Fine Dongola Button Shoes, -	now	$2.50
3.00	" " " " "	"	2.30
2.00	" Fine Dongola Button Shoes, - -	"	1.50
1.75	" " " - -	"	1.25
1.50	" " " - -	"	1.00

☞The above are all first-class goods, best stock and fine workmanship, and excellent wearing qualities.

Men's Good, Solid, Working Shoe, - - - - -	1.00
" " " " " - - - - -	1.25
" " " " " - - - - -	1.50

Douglas Shoes Reduced as Follows:

Five Dollar Shoes, - - - - -	now $4.00
Four " " - - - - -	" 3.50
Three " " - - - - -	" 2.75

Same extraordinary reductions in Boys' Shoes of same manufacture.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

Strictly All-Wool Heavy Knee Pants for Boys 4 to 14 Years, at 50 Cents.

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, worth $1.00--now 50 cents.

Boys' Heavy Knee Pants, worth 40 cents, now 25 cents.